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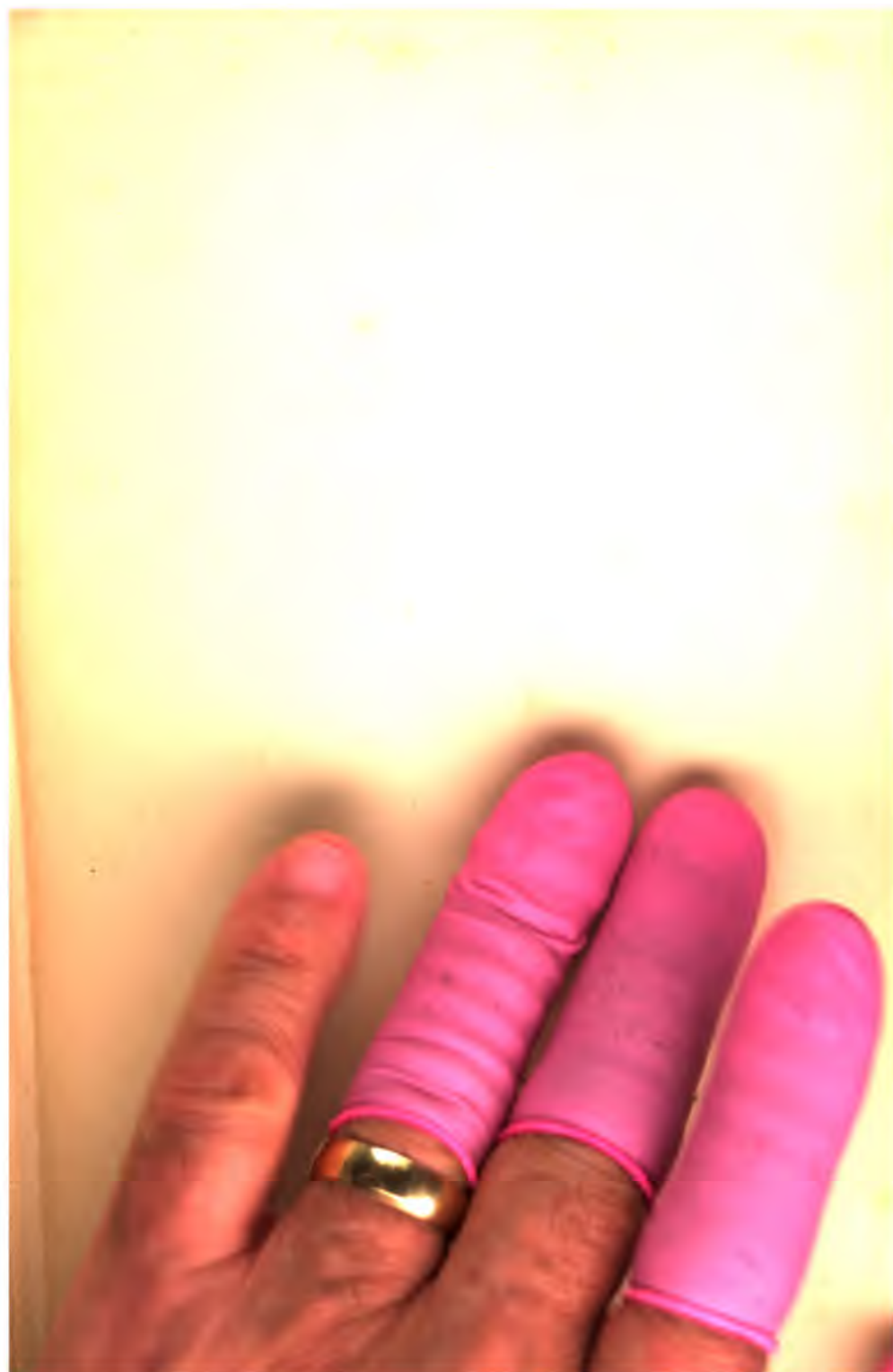
Howard-Smith, Logan

History of Battery A (formerly known as

The HISTORY of BATTERY A



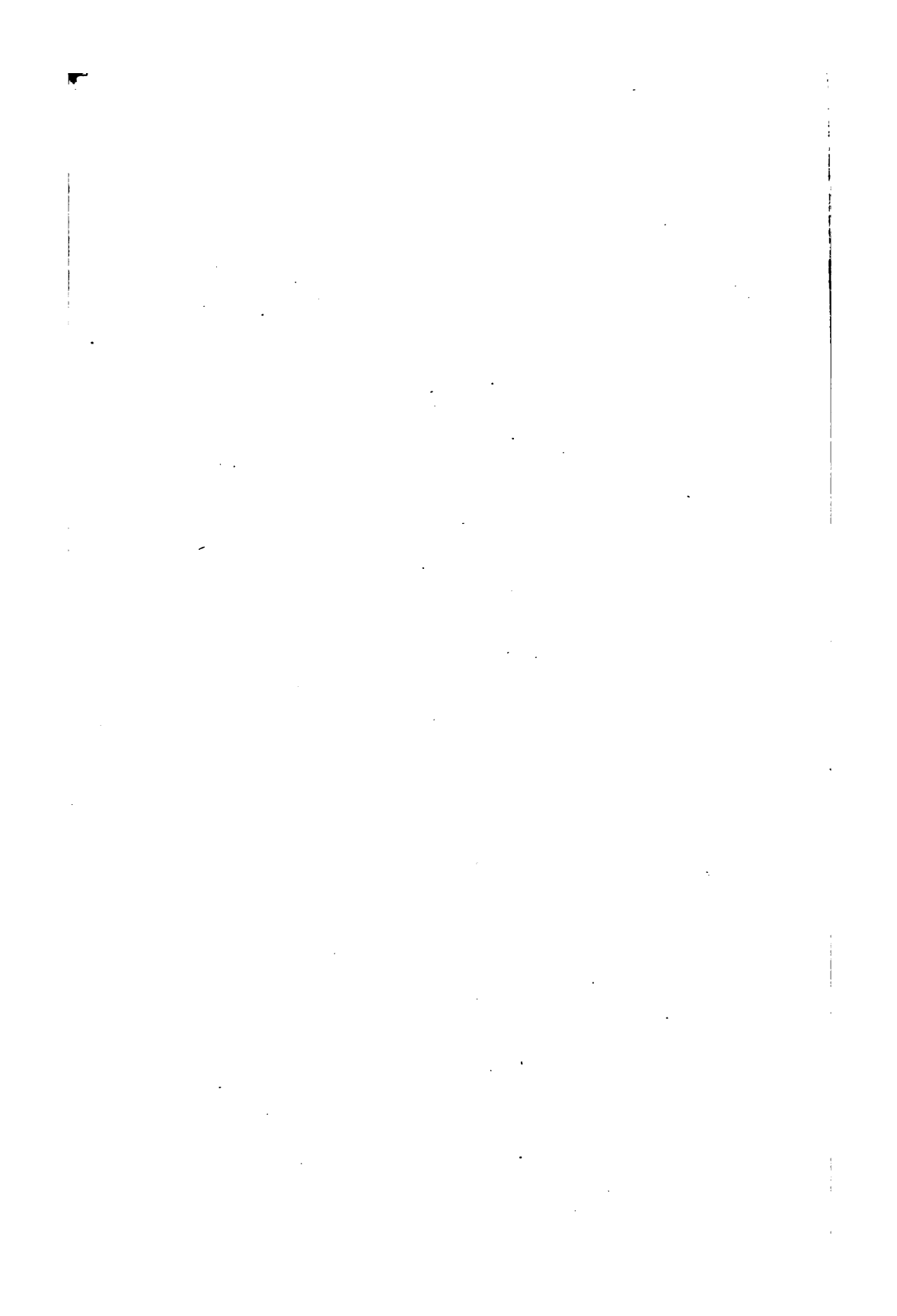


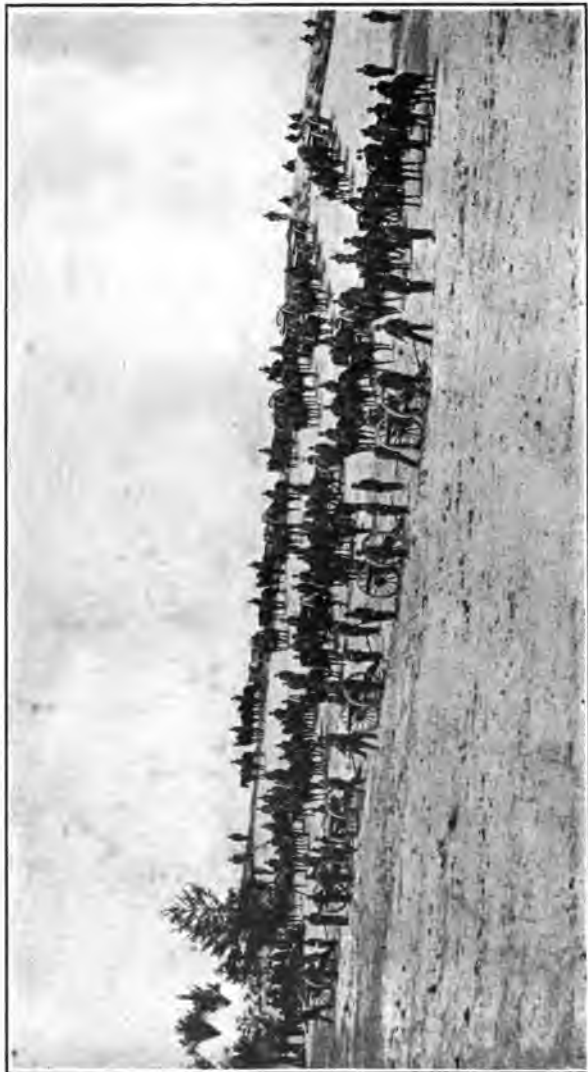




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The Keystone Battery in 1862

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THE HISTORY
—OF—
BATTERY A
(Formerly known as the Keystone Battery)
—AND—
TROOP A, N.G.P.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY
LOGAN HOWARD-SMITH
AND
J. F. REYNOLDS SCOTT



PHILADELPHIA
THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.
1912

No. 191

PUBLISHED, AUGUST, 1912

To Colonel John Sailer

Formerly Second Lieutenant of Keystone Battery A and the only surviving officer who served with our organization in the Civil War, this volume is respectfully dedicated.



PREFACE

ON April 21, 1911, this organization passed its fiftieth anniversary and it seems fitting and proper that this history should commemorate the event. During the half century the Battery has been called three times into the service of the United States and twice into that of the State of Pennsylvania, on each and every occasion being among the first to respond to the call and performing its duty in a manner which brought upon it high praise. Many officers of other organizations have received their first military training in the ranks of the Battery as well as many notable men now in civil life, and the organization has taken part in many historic events, the records of which are much scattered and difficult of access. It is with the object of collecting, arrang-

PREFACE

ing and preserving these that this work has been prepared.

The Directory has been made as accurate and complete as possible, although it was found impracticable to carry it back further than 1898 owing to the great confusion in the early rolls. The addresses given have been proved within the last three months.

We desire to express our gratitude to Colonel John Sailer, Lieutenant H. Le Grand Ensign, Lieutenant John G. Whitesides, Captain Robert Morris and Messrs. Henry B. Cohen and William Woodburn Potter, for their active interest and cooperation in the preparation of this work and to Messrs. Arthur Renouf and Edmund G. Walters for the loan of various photographs.

The Editors.

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CHAPTER I

REMINISCENCE OF CIVIL WAR SERVICE

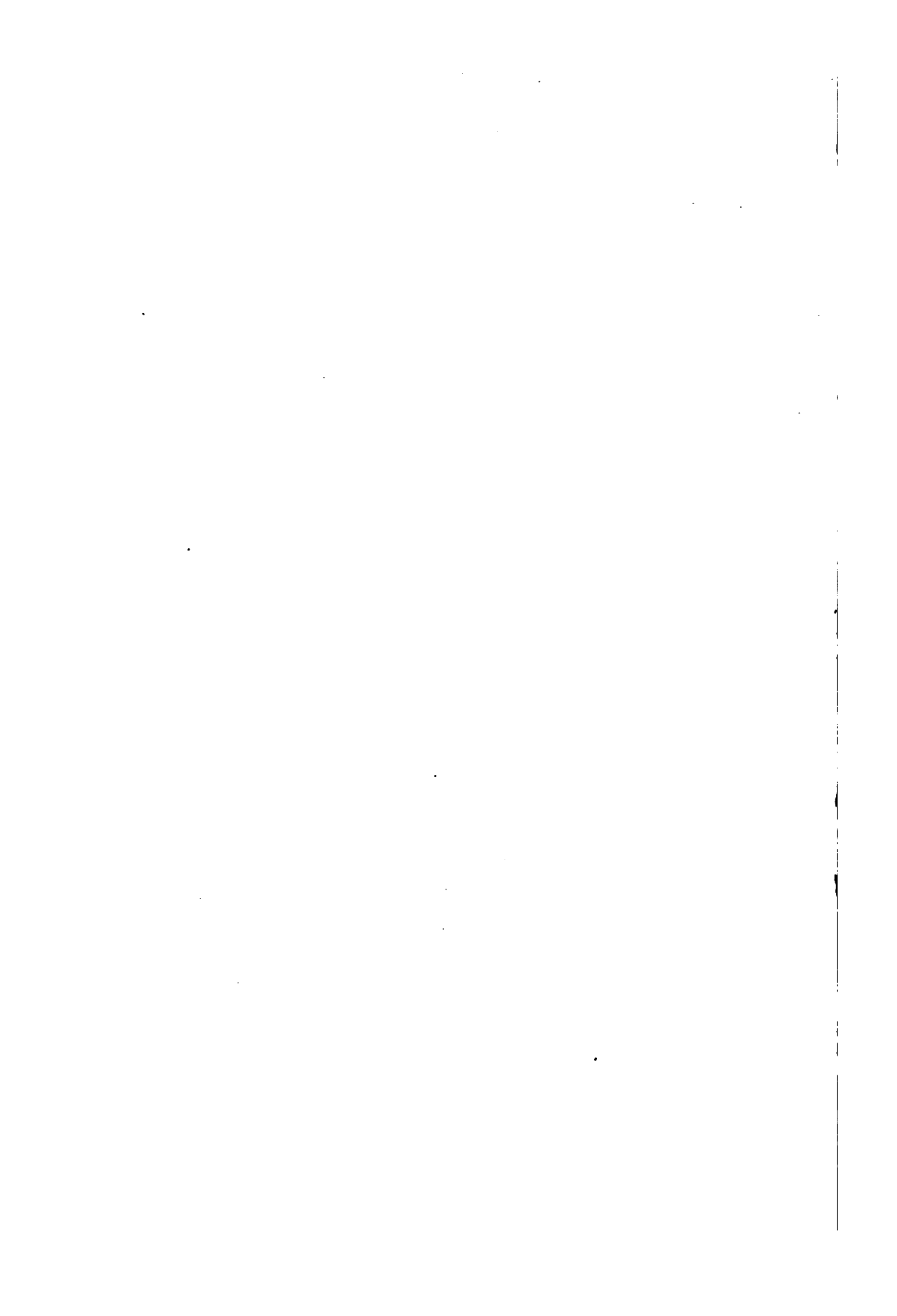
THE original Keystone Battery was organized in the early part of 1861 as an infantry company and was drilled as such until the early part of 1862, when it was formed into a battery. Shortly after, its services being offered to the government as an independent battery to serve for one year, they were accepted and in the month of August, 1862, the Battery left Philadelphia for Washington. So popular was it that, while it was difficult at that time to get men to enlist and while the Battery required only one hundred and fifty men to fully equip it, and though the rolls were open for only two days, in that short time nearly five hundred men offered to enlist. The officers when we left the city were Captain

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Matthew Hastings, Lieutenants Creely, Poulterer, Roberts and Sailer. We were encamped near Washington, employing our time in constantly drilling our men and horses, and our battery soon became one of the best drilled in the service. After remaining there for some time we were ordered to Fort Ethan Allen, where we remained for several weeks and were then ordered to a place called Union Mills, near Warrenton, Virginia. Here we were part of an encampment consisting of four regiments of infantry, two batteries and a squadron of cavalry. It was under the command of General Alexander Hays, a graduate of West Point, who was later killed at the head of his division in the Battle of the Wilderness. We remained there until the early summer of 1863. During that time the battles of Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg were fought and we could plainly hear the firing of the guns in our encampment. While at Union Mills



Colonel John Sailer



FIRST ENLISTMENT

I was appointed as an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Hays. During my staff duty the Adjutant General on the staff was ordered to another position and I, although the youngest member, was ordered to take his place. Our command at that time was almost equal to a division and our picket line was seven miles in length, and while the work was laborious, I am happy to say that I never received a criticism from my commanding general nor the authorities at Washington where I made my reports. General Hays was a magnificent soldier, fearless in regard to his duty, a strict disciplinarian, but just and kind to those who did their duty. While at Union Mills the entire Army of the Potomac passed through our camp on the way to Gettysburg. It required several days' time and was a sight never to be forgotten. Shortly afterwards our encampment broke up and we were ordered to Gettysburg. Our guns were

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

placed on cars and reached the vicinity of Gettysburg during the battle, where we were held in reserve. After the battle Lee retired with his army to Williamsport, Md., where he was unable to cross owing to the flooded condition of the river. While waiting for the river to subside Meade formed his army in three lines of battle; our battery was in the second line. No attack was made and Lee crossed the Potomac into Virginia without opposition. It has been stated by some that if Meade had attacked Lee while he was penned in Williamsport he would have placed him in a very perilous position, but it has also been said that in a council of war held by Meade it was decided that it would be unwise to make an attack at that time. As soon as Lee crossed Meade followed, and so close was the pursuit that, in order to gain time for the main part of his army, Lee spread a division in a place called Snicker's Gap. Here

FIRST ENLISTMENT

was our first experience in real service. Our battery was placed in position for firing and we were all prepared for action, but the battle was confined to the skirmishers and infantry. After the attack had been made on the Confederate position by Sickles' Division the enemy retired, their object of delaying Meade's army for twenty-four hours having been accomplished. We continued with Meade until August, 1863, when, our term of enlistment having expired, we were ordered to Philadelphia and mustered out.

JOHN SAILER.

CHAPTER II

RECORD OF CIVIL WAR EVENTS IN VIRGINIA DURING THE FIRST TERM OF SERVICE OF THE KEYSTONE BATTERY

THE events of the war in Virginia preceding the enlistment of the Keystone Battery, included the disastrous Federal defeat at Bull Run in July, 1861; the naval battle in Hampton Roads between the Monitor and Merrimac in March, 1862; McClellan's advance to the Peninsula, siege of Yorktown, investment of Richmond, and battle of Fair Oaks, in April and May, 1862; and the seven days' battle and repulse of the Federal Army, June 26 to July 2, 1862.

With the above events the first era of the war in Virginia closed. Before the second era opened the Keystone Battery was in the field, ready to do

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

yeoman service in the cause of the country. Though not actually engaged in the battles that followed, this was the mere result of chance, fortunate or unfortunate for the members of the battery from the point of view under which it may be regarded. The Battery was active and energetic in its various duties, was marched back and forward from field to field, and was ready and eager at all times to join in the dash of war, while lending a moral aid to the movements of the army. "They also serve who only stand and wait," and the waiting of the ardent patriots behind the Keystone guns was doubtless attended with many maledictions against the unfortunate chance that kept them from crossing arms with the foe.

Reaching the front in August, 1862, they were held as part of the reserve force during the stirring events that succeeded, the various movements of the Battery being shown in the extracts

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

from the war record that follow. As the Keystone Battery was to some extent concerned in these events, a more detailed account of them than that given of the previous movements of the army is in place and will doubtless prove of interest to our readers. The Battery was on duty in the defensive works of Washington during and after the second battle of Bull Run, a disastrous occasion to the Union arms, as will appear in the following brief statement.

The withdrawal of McClellan's army from the front of Richmond in July, 1862, left an opening to Lee and his daring aid "Stonewall" Jackson, of which they lost little time in taking advantage. The necessity of guarding Washington from assault was keenly felt by the governmental authorities and an army was gathered in Virginia south of the National capital under the command of General Pope, an officer whose suc-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

cess in the West had inspired confidence in his ability.

This ability was soon to be tested. Taking advantage of the withdrawal of McClellan, Lee dispatched Jackson in the latter part of August to his old field of victory in the Shenandoah Valley. Leaving this through a poorly guarded gap in the Blue Ridge, the impetuous Jackson quickly made his presence felt by the Union army then occupying the old battlefield of Bull Run. In dread of Pope's power and ability to restrain Jackson, General Halleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Union armies, ordered McClellan back to Washington in all haste, transports bringing his army up the Chesapeake and the Potomac.

This movement gave Lee a desired opportunity. Breaking camp at Richmond, he marched with all speed north to join Jackson, and the two in junction struck Pope a terrible blow before McClellan could reinforce him. For

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

three days (August 28-30) the conflict continued, ending with a Confederate loss of 10,000, a Union loss of more than 14,000, and a complete repulse of Pope's army. Only the strength of the fortifications at Washington, among the defenders of which was the Keystone Battery, and the arrival of McClellan's advance, saved the capital from being taken, a contingency to be regarded as a terrible disaster.

Lee, aware that Washington was safe from his grasp, now made a rapid march northward into Maryland, with the hope of obtaining recruits and possibly of inducing that State to join the Confederacy. In these hopes he was disappointed, but the rich State of Pennsylvania lay before him and the North was in consternation. Quick action was needed to prevent a very serious disaster to the Union cause. All the troops available, about eighty-five thousand in number, were placed under McClellan's



"Pelican Mess" of the Keystone Battery in 1862

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|

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

command, and a rapid pursuit through Maryland began.

Lee had led his men westward and thither McClellan followed him. At Harper's Ferry lay a Union garrison of eleven thousand men, and Jackson made a hasty swoop southward, took the post with its garrison, and was back in Lee's army in time to take part in the bloody battle of Antietam. Lee had crossed South Mountain, leaving a strong rear-guard in its passes. This was attacked and driven out by McClellan, and on September 16, the two armies met at Antietam, on the Potomac north of Harper's Ferry.

The battle took place on the 17th, Lee, who had now been joined by Jackson, having little over fifty thousand men against the much stronger force of his antagonist. But he was on ground of his own choosing and fought on the defense, points which largely made up for the disparity in forces. The battle

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

was one of the bloodiest in American history, the losses, in comparison with the numbers engaged, being greater than in any other battle of the Civil War. Each side lost in killed and wounded about thirteen thousand men, and the day closed leaving each army holding its field. But Lee's movement northward was definitely checked and a renewal of the battle on the following day was a venture he did not dare to risk. So he hastened to cross the Potomac that night and put the river between him and his vigorous foe.

McClellan's tardiness in following up his advantage led somewhat later to his removal from command and replacement by General Burnside, and the latter, spurred on by the severe criticisms against McClellan, deemed it wise to show more activity. He marched hastily against Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock, hoping to occupy it before Lee could prevent. But the vigilant

Confederate commander was too alert for this, and Burnside on his arrival found the Confederates before him in force.

It was now December. Heavy rains had swollen the Rappahannock and it could not be crossed without pontoons. There was such great delay in bringing these up that, by the time the army was ready to fight, the whole Confederate army lay intrenched at Fredericksburg and an attack was almost hopeless. But Burnside, influenced by the idea that the country expected him to fight, crossed the river on December 12 and on the following day attacked Lee's army in its trenches on the heights back of the city. The effort was hopeless from the start, and the slaughter in the attacking forces was frightful. In the end Burnside was obliged to withdraw, after a useless loss of more than thirteen thousand men. Soon after he was removed from his command

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

and General Hooker appointed in his place.

As it proved, Hooker was no more successful than Burnside. He did not venture on a front attack of Lee's army, but attempted a flank movement, crossing the Rappahannock some distance above Fredericksburg with the idea of marching upon Richmond. But Lee, though largely outnumbered, lost no time in facing his foe, and on May 2 the two armies met in the thickly wooded region of Chancellorsville, the same country which a year later was made memorable by the desperate battle of the Wilderness.

The field was hotly contested by the two armies, and was marked by a brilliant movement of Stonewall Jackson, who made a flank movement and fell unexpectedly and with irresistible force on the Union right wing. This notable stratagem brought victory to the Confederates, but was attended by a serious

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

disaster, the loss of the great soldier Jackson, who was wounded by his own men while reconnoitering and died soon after. Hooker's army lost about seventeen thousand, Lee's about thirteen thousand men, but the death of Jackson, who was undoubtedly one of the ablest soldiers in the war on either side, made the loss practically the greatest for the Confederates.

The important victories over Burnside and Hooker gave great encouragement to the South and there was a widespread feeling that now was the time to invade the North and seek to win some signal success, perhaps to capture Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Washington. Vast supplies might be obtained and possibly terms of peace be dictated from some of the northern cities. Lee apparently shared in these hopeful views, for he lost no time in putting his army on the march northward through the Shenandoah Valley, his movement being for

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

a time masked by the mountain barrier of the Blue Ridge.

When this strategic movement became evident and its purpose suspected, the Union commanders were thrown into a state approaching consternation. Lee's purpose could only be conjectured, but their forces were at once set in motion east of the mountains, the protection of Washington being the first object in view. On learning that Lee's advance had crossed the Potomac and was crossing Maryland toward Pennsylvania, Hooker's army was pushed northward by forced marches, the intention now being to cover Harrisburg and Philadelphia. On the march Hooker resigned, on account of differences of opinion with the War Department, and General George G. Meade was chosen to take his place.

On July 1, 1863, the advance columns of the two armies met at the little town of Gettysburg, in south central Pennsylvania, and the greatest conflict of the

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

war began. Reinforcements were hurried forward on both sides and what began as a skirmish became a serious battle. The Union forces, outnumbered and losing General Reynolds, their commander, were in the end repulsed and retreated through the town, taking a position along the crest of Cemetery Ridge, a stretch of elevated ground south of the town. It was a strong position for defense and Meade dispatched the remainder of the army by forced marches to secure it, while Lee's men also hastily advanced on Gettysburg.

On the second day the two armies faced each other, Lee with about seventy-three thousand men, Meade with about eighty thousand, though part of these were still a day's march distant. The struggle that day was a desperate but undecisive one, the principal advantage being won by the Federals in the occupation of Little Round Top, an

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

elevated point which in Lee's hands might have led to Meade's defeat, since its summit overlooked his lines.

The decisive battle was fought on July 3, its leading event being a severe and long continued cannonade by Lee's batteries, followed by an infantry charge against Meade's center by a column of fifteen thousand men under General Pickett. His effort was desperate and proved disastrous. Shot and shell tore through the charging ranks; the slaughter was terrific, those that reached the Union lines became prisoners of war; the remainder fled in wild dismay. This ended the struggle. Lee was forced to acknowledge defeat and began his retreat on July 4. In the three days' struggle he had lost over twenty-eight thousand men, Meade's loss being twenty-three thousand. It proved the most fateful July 4 in the history of the country, for on the same day Vicksburg surrendered to General Grant, thirty-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

seven thousand prisoners being taken in the campaign and surrender.

In the movements which followed Lee's retreat across the Potomac, the Keystone Battery was somewhat actively concerned until the expiration of its term of enlistment, as will be seen in the list of records which follows. But the Confederates were then in little mood for fighting, their movements during the remainder of the year being mainly strategic ones, designed to avoid battle, there being no conflicts of importance.

CIVIL WAR RECORDS

Extracts Concerning the Keystone Battery During its First Term of Enlistment

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," Series I, Vol. XII, part 3.]

Troops in the Defenses of Washington,
Aug. 31, 1862.

MILITARY DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON.
Brig. Gen. John G. Barnard.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

South of the Potomac,
Brig. Gen. A. W. Whipple.

* * *

North of the Potomac,
Lt. Col. J. A. Haskin.

* * *

District of Washington,
Brig. Gen. J. S. Wadsworth.

* * *

Provisional Brigades,
Brig. Gen. Silas Casey.
15th Connecticut, Col. Dexter R. Wright.
Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt.
Matthew Hastings.

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the
Union and Confederate Armies," Series I, Vol. XXI.]

FREDERICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.

Operations from Nov. 15, 1862—Jan. 25, 1863
HDQRS. 125th INFANTRY
WOLF RUN SHOALS, VA.,
Dec. 6, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report, in compliance with instructions from headquarters provisional brigades, that I arrived at this post the day before yesterday with my regiment, the 125th New York, relieving the 14th

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

Vermont Volunteers. I found on my arrival here about forty of the 6th Ohio cavalry, and one section of the Keystone Battery. * * * Upon examination, I find that this position seems to be peculiarly open to attack by a combined body of infantry, cavalry, and light artillery. My camp is the north side of Wolf Run shoals. Immediately opposite, and completely commanding the north side of the stream, are two earthworks thrown up by the Confederate forces last spring; one for four and the other for two guns, * * * commanding all the approaches to the ford. * * * I should therefore recommend the destruction of these works, unless it is intended to hold this point, in which case a much larger force will be necessary. * * * There should not be less at this point than two regiments of infantry, one six gun battery and at least two hundred cavalry. This road, Wolf's Ford road, appears to be * * * the most direct route, and is traveled by army trains from this point to Dumfries. A large train is daily expected. The country south * * * is constantly patrolled by the enemy's cavalry and, unless we have a similar force * * * they can continue to do so with impunity,

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

and may be able to capture some of our trains. * * * Colonel Nichols informed me that he was directed to retire upon Fairfax Station in case of an attack in force. * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. L. WILLARD,
Colonel 125th N. Y. Infy. Comdg.

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Operations from Jan. 26–June 23, 1863.
Troops in the Defenses of Washington,
Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army,
Commanding, January 31, 1863.

* * *

Casey's Division.

(At Centerville, Fairfax Court-House,
Fort Albany, Union Mills, Wolf Run Shoals,
and Washington.)

* * *

Third Brigade

Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays.

* * *

125th New York, Col. George L. Willard.
Keystone (Pa.) Battery, Capt. Matthew
Hastings.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," Series I, Vol. XXV, part 2.]

CHANCELLORSVILLE.

Operations from Jan. 26--June 3, 1863.

Troops in the Department of Washington,
Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman commanding,
March 31, 1863.

* * *

Casey's Division.

(At Centerville, Chantilly, and Union
Mills, Va.)

Maj. Gen. Silas Casey.

* * *

Third Brigade,

Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays.

* * *

Keystone (Penna.) Battery, Capt. Matthew
Hastings.

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," Series I, Vol. LI, part 1. Page 1903.]

Special Orders, No. 55.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,

April 11, 1863.

* * *

7. The following designated troops will
be immediately prepared to take the field.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

They must be ready by the morning of the 13th instant: * * * Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery; * * *

8. * * * Each battery of artillery will have its ammunition boxes filled with 200 rounds in wagons.

9. The allowance of tents will be as follows: * * * to each officer commanding a battery, one wall tent; to each company officer, one shelter-tent; to every two non-commissioned officers and soldiers, one shelter-tent. Commanders of regiments will draw immediately shelter-tents as prescribed, but no issue thereof will be made to the men without orders from these headquarters. The authorized allowance in each case will correspond with the proportionate strength of the regiment.

10. Officers' baggage will be limited to blankets, a small valise or carpetbag, and a reasonable mess kit.

11. The troops will have seven days' rations, of which three cooked will be carried in the haversack.

* * *

By command of Major-General Heintzelman:

CARROLL H. POTTER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

“Troops in the Department of Washington,
Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. A., com-
manding, May 31, 1863.”

Abercrombie's Division,
Brig. Gen. J. J. Abercrombie.

* * *

“Third Brigade,
Brig. Gen. Alexander Hays.

* * *

Keystone (Penna.) Battery, Capt. Matthew
Hastings.

[“War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the
Union and Confederate Armies,” Series I, Vol.
XXVII, part 1.]

Operations in North Carolina, Virginia,
West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and
Department of the East, June 3–Aug. 3, 1863.

GETTYSBURG.

HDQRS. 1ST DIV. 3D ARMY CORPS.
July 27, 1863.

SIR: In compliance with circular from head-
quarters 3d Corps, of July 27, 1863, I have

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

the honor to report the operations of this division on July 22, 23, 24 and 25. On July 22, this division, with 4th Maine and Keystone Batteries, left Upperville at 2 P. M. in advance of the corps, en route for Piedmont. On arriving at that point, instructions were received from Maj. Gen. French that this division would proceed to Manassas Gap, and support Gen. Buford, who anticipated an attack.

Putting the troops in motion, I dispatched a staff officer to Gen. Buford to report. On his return, he informed me that Gen. Buford had left, but that Gen. Merritt, with one brigade of cavalry, held the Gap, and was anxious for the arrival of supports, as he expected an attack the next morning. I pushed on to Petersburg, * * *. On the morning of the 23d, the command joined the cavalry between 4 and 5 A. M. After an interview with Gen. Merritt, he informed me that he had directions to move to another position. I immediately took measures to relieve his command and outposts, placing the batteries in position to command the Gap, and awaited further orders, in the meantime sending scouts to the front to ascertain the positions of the enemy.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

About 10 A. M. Gen. French arrived, with the balance of the corps * * * scouts reported the enemy's pickets * * * at the entrance of the Gap. Gen. French now ordered my command forward. * * * Dispositions having been made, the whole force now advanced together, steadily but surely driving the enemy from his positions until all the hills were in our possession. The enemy retreated, and took position in the valley beyond, on the road leading from the Gap to Front Royal. * * * The enemy could now be seen, plainly, in three heavy columns, moving southward, by the flank. * * * I now received orders, in consequence of lateness of the hour, to cease operations and make dispositions for the night. On the 24th, the 2d Division having been ordered forward to Front Royal * * this division was ordered to its support. * * * The Division then returned to Piedmont and after two days' march arrived at Warrenton, and is now stationed in advance of the Corps.

In conclusion, I have to state that the whole Division sustained its already well-earned reputation; no retrograding from commencement to end. * * *

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HOBART WARD,
Brigadier-General.

CAPT. W. F. A. TORBERT,
Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen., 3d Army Corps.

REPORT OF BRIG. GEN. HENRY PRINCE,
U. S. A., COMMANDING 2D DIVISION.

HDQRS. 2D DIV. 3D CORPS.
CAMP NEAR BEVERLY FORD, VA.

Aug. 21, 1863.

CAPTAIN: By a circular from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated Aug. 12, 1863, a report of the operations of this command is required, to extend from June 28, until arriving in the vicinity of Warrenton, July 25. The report thus required for the portion of the time including the battle of Gettysburg and to July 9, is, as I am informed by him, made by Maj. Gen. A. A. Humphreys, U. S. Volunteers, who turned over the command on that date to Brig. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. Volunteers. * * *

The operations of my command from July 9 to the arrival at Warrenton are as follows:

* * *

July 11—Left bivouac (on the Boons-

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

borough and Williamsport turnpike' at 6 A. M. Marched to Beaver Creek, and bivouacked there in rear of the 1st Division 3d Corps. * * * * July 22—Left bivouac near Ashby's Gap at 3.15 P. M., and bivouacked at Piedmont Station, on the Manassas Railroad, at 6.30 P. M. The account of the 23d, 24th and 25th is detailed in the following report rendered to headquarters 3d Corps on July 29:

"CAPTAIN: Pursuant to your circular, I have the honor to report the operations of this division during July 23, 24, and 25.

"The division marched from its bivouac at Piedmont early on the morning of the 23d inst., following the road into Manassas Gap. At Linden we came up with the 1st Div. of the corps, and I then formed the three brigades in three columns in mass and was ordered in this manner to follow and support the 1st Div., which was deployed to the front. This was done by orders from headquarters of the corps, until the 1st Div. had carried the high ridge crossing our course, upon which the enemy first made fight. This was a very high and deep ridge, and being cleared, the whole mechanism of the advance was visible, furnishing a magnificent scene.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

“When my columns arrived at the top, I found the line of the 1st Div. deployed along the crest, occupying it far to the right and left. Its skirmishers, advanced below on the other side, were stationary, and warmly engaged with those of the enemy, both parties seeking the cover of the ground from each other, but perfectly in view from the top of the ridge. * * * darkness settled down and my troops slept on their arms. * * * At daylight the following morning, my pickets and skirmishers explored the ground of the enemy, and found it occupied only by the dead men they in their hasty departure had left behind. * * * On this being reported, I received orders from corps headquarters to advance immediately with the division, which was soon reinforced by the Keystone Battery, Capt. Hastings, * * * My orders were to proceed to Front Royal, and, on being satisfied that there were only cavalry and artillery in my front, to return.

“Nearing Front Royal some irregular cavalry and a piece of artillery skirmished with us and threw a few shells without effect, and their dust as seen from the heights west of the village showed them to be far beyond our reach when we arrived there. * * * I

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

captured 203 prisoners in Front Royal.
* * * Having demonstrated that there was no important force of the enemy in that quarter, I immediately began my return march.

“At dark after an arduous day’s march
* * * my command bivouacked near Markham Station, Manassas Gap.

“On the 25th inst., the Division overtook the corps, resumed its place in column, and bivouacked with it 7 miles from Warrenton, after a hard march. * * *

“Very respectfully your obedient servant,
HENRY PRINCE,

“Brig. Gen. of Vol. comdg. Division.”

CAPT. W. F. A. TORBERT,
A.D.C. and A.A.A.G., 3d Army Corps.

* * *

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF A. L. RUSSELL,
ADJT. GENERAL STATE OF PENNA., DATED
DECEMBER 31, 1863:

“Reserve Vol. Corps of the Commonwealth,” thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, one of artillery organized, by Act of Legislature 15th of May, 1861, called into the service of the United States by requisition of the General Government on the

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

22d of July, 1861, being the day of the memorable disaster at Bull Run, the aggregate of this force was 15,856. * * * Regiments raised under Act of Congress 22d of July, 1861, for three years, together with organizations authorized by the War Department to be raised by individuals, in the State of Pennsylvania and afterwards by order of the War Department of 25th of September, 1861, placed under control of Governor. * * * Regiments organized under call of President of 7th of July, 1862, for 300,000 men, including 18 nine months' regiments, which were mustered out of service at expiration of term; these regiments were designated from "116" to "179" and with three batteries of artillery, raised on special requisition, numbered 40,383 men, * * * in addition to the unattached companies in Western Virginia, two Batteries of Heavy Artillery, Capts. Young and Shooley, and one Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. Nevin, which had been organized on special requisitions, as stated in last Annual Report, the Keystone Artillery, or Co. "B" of the 1st Regiment of Phila. Home Guard Artillery, Capt. Matthew Hastings, should also have been mentioned as having been mustered into the service of

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

the U. S. by the mustering officer at Philadelphia for a term of twelve months. This company, after rendering much important service, returned to Philadelphia on the expiration of their term, in August last.

ROSTER OF THE KEYSTONE BATTERY

From August 7, 1862, to August 20, 1863

Matthew Hastings, Captain.
John V. Creeley, 1st Lieut.
Stephen B. Poulterer, 1st Lieut.
John Roberts, 2d Lieut.
John Sailer, 2d Lieut.

Adams, James	Bradfield, Morris A.
Adams, William	Bradfield, Alva L.
Adams, Samuel	Brewer, George
Allen, John C.	Briggs, David
Allen, William	Brown, James T.
Altermus, Samuel T.	Brown, George W.
Altermus, Frantz	Brodson, Frank P.
Anderson, James L.	Burlock, Samuel P.
Arrison, Howard D.	Burk, Edward
Ash, John D.	Bunting, Joshua L.
	Burger, William
Bachman, Henry	
Barnes, George M.	Cabill, Garnett
Bates, Charles F.	Campbell, Cuyler C.
Bender, Edwin L.	Carpenter, Harry L.
Bingham, James T.	Cherry, Moses
Brackney, Theodore	Cooper, William

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Council, Joseph	Hunter, William
Crouse, Benjamin	Hulin, Charles
Curran, Samuel	Heins, Henry
Copeland, Samuel	Hunter, John
Cornwall, Joseph	Hunter, Samuel
Cunningham, William	Hampton, John W.
	Haines, James B.
Davis, John C. S.	
Davis, Daniel	Jackson, John A.
Davis, Evans	
Davis, James R.	Kieffer, Adolph
Downs, John	Klingbeil, William
Dever, Samuel	Kimble, William
Duffield, Charles E.	Kitchen, Pearson B.
Dallas, John S.	
	Lyon, John
Elliott, Abraham	Little, John
Eberle, Eugene	Lago, Albert I.
Eberle, William	Lowrie, William H.
Evans, Joseph R.	Linn, George T.
Elliott, Frank	Loane, Paul
Edwards, William H.	
	Metcalf, Thomas C.
Finley, Richard	Mingus, Robert C. M.
Fairman, George W.	Marshall, Thomas L.
Finney, Hugh	Miller, Charles
Finney, John	Morrison, William
Fannen, Thomas	Morrow, John
	Meitber, William
Gummere, Henry D.	Miller, Morris P.
Green, William Sr.	Mullins, Edward Jr.
Garwood, Francis	Moore, John
Granger, William R.	Macintosh, William

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA

McCausland, William	Schaffner, Samuel
McKane, Thomas	Schellern, William
McLoughlin, Francis	Sixte, Joseph
McGarrey, James	Smith, John
McNeill, William	Shurlock, John
McMullin, Robert	Spear, Alex.
McLoughlin, William	Shelly, John
McGowen, John	Schaffer, John
McSwiggan, Philip	Shivers, Adam
McClintock, John	Seal, John T.
	Stewart, William M.
Newlin, Joseph S.	Strawbridge, George S.
	Stokes, Charles
Oram, James R.	Scroggy, John P.
	Smith, Thomas H.
Passmore, Jackson C.	Sentman, John P.
Patten, Charles P.	Skinner, Robert W.
Price, Samuel	Schoenaman, Abraham P.
Patterson, Mallery	Schoenaman, Rappel A.
Quigley, John F.	
Randell, Samuel W.	Taylor, Charles
Regnault, James	Thompson, Robert
Rementer, William	Thomas, John
Ralston, Andrew	Thompson, Porter
Robinson, James	
Ralley, Joseph	Virden, William
Rille, John	
Restine, George W.	White, George W.
Randa, Thomas	Willits, George S.
	Wilson, William J.
Schuellerman, Charles M.	Wolfington, Robert
Shaffner, John Jr.	Winchester, James O.
Sibley, Edward A.	Walters, Edwin G.
Schimpf, Jacob	Woods, Bernard

CHAPTER III

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

THE second enlistment of the Key-stone Battery into the United States service took place on July 12, 1864, for one hundred days, as part of the force called out for State protection during the movements of General Early in Maryland, an invasion of Pennsylvania being threatened. General Ewell had appeared at Martinsburg in early July, and on the 4th Harper's Ferry was attacked. Steps were at once taken to call out a volunteer force for State protection and Governor Curtin on the 5th issued a proclamation to that effect asking for twelve thousand men.

Meanwhile Early had made his celebrated move on Washington, reaching its vicinity on the 11th after defeating



Captain Matthew Hastings

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

manded. He then rode hastily back, escaping his pursuers and joining Early's corps.

The force of defenders was kept for some time under arms, though no further danger threatened the state. General Sheridan had been sent by Grant to deal with Early, and did so with such effect that in the end the raiding army was practically destroyed. The various dispatches called out by this raid, as noted in the records, are given in the following section.

[“War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies,” Series I, Vol. XXXVII, part 2.]

Troops in the Department of the Susquehanna, Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. Army, Commanding, July 31, 1864.

* * *

Harrisburg, Pa.

Lieut. Col. James V. Bomford.

* * *

Keystone. (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt. Matthew Hastings.

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THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 4, 1864, 8 P. M.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CURTIN,
Harrisburg.

The following instructions have been given General Couch, commanding the Middle Department (Department of the Susquehanna), including the State of Pennsylvania:

July 4, 1864.

MAJOR-GENERAL COUCH,
Chambersburg.

The Rebel force which has made its appearance at Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry may extend its raid into Pennsylvania. You are authorized to confer with the Governor of Pennsylvania, and take such measures in concert with the State authorities as you may deem advisable for raising troops and providing adequate defense. The Department will offer every facility in its power for transporting, arming, and subsisting such a force as may be raised, and supplying every means of defense within its power.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Your co-operation with General Couch will no doubt raise promptly an adequate force

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

to guard against any threatened danger. We have not been able to obtain from General Sigel any reliable report as to the number or description of the Rebel force that attacked Harper's Ferry to-day. General Hunter has orders to move against the enemy with his force, but no information has been received from him. This Department will promptly co-operate with the State authorities in any measures that may be needed for defense against the rebels, and for raising, arming and supplying troops. You will please communicate your wishes and any information you may acquire as to the movements of the enemy.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," Series I, Vol. XXXVII, part 2.]

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 5, 1864, 11 A. M.

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
Harrisburg.

A despatch from General Grant just received, states that a deserter reports that

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

Ewell's corps has not returned to Richmond, but that his force has united with the other forces in the Valley of the Shenandoah to go to Maryland. As this may be true, although different from the opinion heretofore entertained by General Grant as to the position of Ewell's corps, your militia or volunteers for short term, in as large numbers as possible, should be organized as quickly as practicable to meet any emergency that may arise.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
July 5, 1864, 3.20 p. m.

GOVERNOR CURTIN,
Harrisburg.

The President directs me to call on you for 12,000 militia or volunteers, infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity for 100 days unless sooner discharged. The troops to be organized according to the general regulations of the service; to be armed, clothed, paid, transported, subsisted and supplied as other troops in the United States service; to be mustered into the service of the United States by regiments as soon as filled to the minimum strength, and the term of service to be

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

reckoned from the date of muster into the United States service.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 5, 1864, 5.10 P. M.
(Received 6.30 P. M.)

HON. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

I have made proclamation for 12,000 men, as requested in your despatch of this afternoon, and will do all in my power to enlist the men in the shortest possible time. * * *

A. G. CURTIN.

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." 100 days. Series I, Vol. XLIII, part 1, Shenandoah Valley Campaign.]

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ITINERARY OF THE U. S. FORCES COMMANDED
BY MAJ. GEN. PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.

(From returns of the commands indicated for August, September, October, November and December, 1864.)

Department of the Susquehanna,
Commanded by Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

August 13—Sent Capt. B. Lambert's independent mounted company, 100-days Pennsylvania volunteers, and one section of Captain Hastings' (Keystone) Battery, from Harrisburg to Bloomsburg, Pa.

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Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 4, 1864.
(Received 11.50 A. M.)

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

General Kelley telegraphs me that the enemy are at Springfield, McCausland and Johnson awaiting reinforcements. He wants me to send troops, but do not think it advisable to send those at Camp Reynolds, 300 to 400. By three days I hope to have an organization of all able-bodied men in this city.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

(Page 694)

Cumberland, Md., Aug. 4, 1864, 5.30 p. m.
MAJOR-GENERAL COUCH,
Pittsburgh

The enemy attacked New Creek, twenty-five miles west of this place, at 4 P. M. this

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

evening. Are now fighting. If they succeed in capturing the garrison there is nothing to prevent them from going to the Ohio River unless you can raise a force to stop them.

B. F. KELLEY,
Brigadier-General.

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Circular.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 4, 1864.

To the People of the Southern Tier of the Counties of Pennsylvania: Your situation is such that a raid by the enemy is not impossible at any time during the summer and coming fall. I therefore call upon you to put your rifles and shot guns in good order, also supplying yourselves with plenty of ammunition. Your corn-fields, mountains, forests, thickets, buildings, etc., furnish favorable places for cover, at the same time enable you to kill the marauders, recollecting if they come it is to plunder, destroy, and burn your property.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

[“War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.” 100 days. Series I, Vol. XLIII, part 1, Shenandoah Valley Campaign.]

(Page 702)

Pittsburgh, Aug. 5, 1864, 12.10 P. M.
(Received Cumberland 10.25 A. M., Aug. 6th.)

GENERAL KELLEY,

The success of your forces at Cumberland and New Creek is exceedingly gratifying to the people of this city. Three regiments of infantry and two of cavalry entered Hagerstown from Shepherdstown at 9.30 this morning. I have sent artillery and infantry to Uniontown.

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General.

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Special Orders, No. 181.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA.

Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 5, 1864.

Capt. M. Hastings, commanding Keystone Battery, 100-days Pennsylvania volunteers, will proceed without delay by railroad with this command to Huntingdon, Pa.,

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

The Quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * *

By command of Major-General Couch.
J. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Page 719)

Washington City, D. C., Aug. 7, 1864, 12 M.
MAJOR-GENERAL SHERIDAN,
Commanding, etc., Harper's Ferry, Va.

The Departments of Washington, the Middle, the Susquehanna, and Western Virginia, have been formed into a military division called the Middle Division, and you have been assigned to the temporary command. Orders will be sent you by mail at once. You can assume command without further authority.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

(Page 725)

Harper's Ferry, Aug. 7, 1864, 9 P. M.
MAJOR-GENERAL COUCH,
Comdg. Department of the Susquehanna,
Chambersburg.

The enemy have all recrossed the Potomac back to Virginia.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major-General Commanding.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." 100 days. Series I, Vol. XLIII, part 1, Shenandoah Valley Campaign.]

(Page 774)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 11, 1864.
MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK,
Chief of Staff.

GENERAL: The day I left this place for Pittsburgh, August 1, I created the District of the Brandywine, which included from the Cumberland Valley to Philadelphia, and assigned General Cadwalader to the command. The emergency having passed, it seems proper, together with other reasons, to discontinue that district, but before doing so I would like to know if it is the intention of the War Department to continue General Cadwalader in command of the defenses of Harrisburg. * * * My opinion is that if the district is broken up he would prefer returning to Philadelphia, where, in my opinion, his presence is demanded.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

(Page 809)

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 15, 1864.
LIEUT. COL. JAMES W. FORSYTH,
Chief of Staff, Middle Military Division,
Harper's Ferry, W. Va.

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of paragraph 10, Special Orders No. 3, dated headquarters Middle Military Division, Harper's Ferry, August 9, 1864, and in obedience to the same I herewith transmit a field return of my command, with a roster of the regiments and detachments. The positions occupied and by what troops are as follows:

Brandywine District * * *

Fort Washington, three guns on south bank of river near Harrisburg (20 pounder Parrotts), convalescents; Keystone Battery (100 days) Pennsylvania Artillery, four guns (20 pounder Parrotts); one company of the First Battalion (100 days) Pennsylvania Volunteers; two companies 186th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, 300 convalescents.

* * *

I am, Colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. N. COUCH,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

(Page 840)

General Orders, No. 45.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Harrisburg, Pa., August 18, 1864.

I. The District of the Brandywine is hereby discontinued.

II. Maj. Gen. Cadwalader, U. S. Volunteers, will resume command of Philadelphia.

By command of Major-General Couch,
JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[“War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies.” 100 days. Series I, Vol. XLIII, part 1, Shenandoah Valley Campaign.]

(Page 979)

Organization of the troops in the Middle Military Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. Philip Sheridan, U. S. Army, August 31, 1864.

* * *

Department of the Susquehanna,
Maj. Gen. Darius N. Couch.

* * *

Chambersburg, Pa.

* * *

Keystone (Pennsylvania) Battery, Capt.
Matthew Hastings.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." 100 days. Series I, Vol. XLIII, part 2, Shenandoah Valley Campaign.]

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Special Orders, No. 51.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 13, 1864.

* * *

II. Capt. M. Hastings, Keystone Battery, 100-days Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanding artillery at Chambersburg, Pa., will report with his command to Col. F. Asbury Awl, commanding 201st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, near Back Creek, at 9 A. M., 14th inst. The command will be supplied with three days rations, subsistence, and forage.

* * *

By command of Major-General Couch.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 13, 1864.

COL. F. ASBURY AWL,

Commanding 201st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

COLONEL: The commanding general directs that you march your regiment as follows: On the 14th instant march from Bridgeport to Cashtown; on the 16th instant march from Cashtown via Rutt's Corner (which is three miles from Cashtown on the Chambersburg road), where you will turn to the left and march by the shortest line back to your present camp. * * * The Keystone Battery, Capt. M. Hastings commanding, will be ordered to report to you on the morning of the 14th. You will direct it to proceed with you, and will be under your orders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

["War of the Rebellion; Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." 100 days. Series I, Vol. XCIII, part 2, Shenandoah Valley Campaign.]

(Page 117)

Special Orders, No. 220.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1864.

II. Capt. M. Hastings, Keystone Battery, 100-days Pennsylvania Artillery, commanding artillery at Chambersburg, Pa., will proceed with his command without delay to the camp of the 201st Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and report to Col. F. Asbury Awl, commanding.

* * *

By command of Major-General Couch.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Special Orders, No. 222.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., Sept. 21, 1864.

IV. Capt. M. Hastings, Keystone Battery, 100-days Pennsylvania Artillery, commanding artillery near Chambersburg, Pa., will

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

cause a national salute to be fired at 12 M. this day in honor of the brilliant victory of Major-General Sheridan's troops over the combined rebel forces of Early and Breckinridge in the Shenandoah Valley on the 19th inst.

* * *

By command of Major-General Couch.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Special Orders, No. 234.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
Chambersburg, Pa., October 5, 1864.

V. The section of Keystone Battery, 100-days Pennsylvania Artillery, commanded by Lieut. John Roberts, is hereby relieved from duty in Columbia County, Pa., and will proceed without delay, by railroad, to Philadelphia and report to Capt. M. Hastings, commanding company, for orders. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Couch.

JNO. S. SCHULTZE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

ROSTER OF KEYSTONE BATTERY "A"

*During One Hundred Days Service in 1864. Mustered into the
Service of the U. S., July 12th. Mustered out October 20th.*

Mathew Hastings, Captain.
John V. Creely, 1st Lieut.
John Roberts, 1st Lieut.
James T. Bingham, 2d Lieut.
J. Shipley Newlin, 2d Lieut.

Sergeants.

J. Oliver Winchester, 1st	Edmund G. Walters
Joseph K. Evans, Q. M.	John McClintock
James R. Davis	William J. Wilson
Joshua Bunting	Albert J. Logo

Corporals.

Daniel Davis	Thomas Lee
Robert C. M. Minges	Thomas J. Andress
Thomas H. Smith	Charles M. Englee
William Macintosh	William Lovatt
Pherson B. Calvert	Theodore A. Brackney
Ferdinand B. Bonnafon	Robert H. Wass.

Artificers.

William Adams	Thomas E. McMullen
Paul Loane	William P. Johnson
Samuel Copeland	

Buglers.

E. Rittenhouse Miller	Samuel Burlock
-----------------------	----------------

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1864

Wagoners.

Jerry Haak
James Alcorn

Nathaniel H. Shetler

Guidon.

Henry Heins

Hospital Steward.

Francis Fox

Forage Master.

Charles Huhn

Privates.

Adams, James
Adams, Samuel M.
Alexander, William F.
Auner, Albert

Dougherty, James
Dougherty, John G.
Drinkhouse, Joseph W.
Drinkhouse, William

Boone, Jacob H.
Brodie, James T.
Buchanan, John
Bunn, Charles H.

Eckhardt, George C.
Elkinton, John D.

Cahill, Garrett S.
Cherry, Moses
Clark, James H.
Clemens, John W.
Cogan, Richard
Coleman, George D.
Conway, Philip
Culp, John

Fanen, Thomas
Finley, Richard
Finley, William J.
Foley, James
Fossard, Adolph E.
Foust, George
Furnan, Henry C.

Day, William
Dillinger, Daniel J.

Garrett, George W.
Godey, Frank
Griffiths, Jacob S.

Hahn, John S.
Haines, Henry

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Harmstad, Francis C.	Morris, Charles C.
Heins, George W.	Mullen, Alfred
Heins, Samuel A.	Mullen, William T.
Heins, Walter S.	Mullins, Edward
Henry, James P.	
Hitner, Henry H.	Napier, William A.
Hollick, John G.	
Hornkeith, William	Ogle, Samuel C.
Howell, William	
Huff, Albert	Penrose, Winnfield S.
Humes, Henry	Peiper, William Jr.
Hunterson, John A.	Pollock, Robert H.
Haines, Henry H.	Prevost, Charles F.
	Price, Samuel
Johnson, James C.	
Johnson, Robert J.	Reynolds, William G.
	Richards, Mahlon
Kain, Robert	Rippey, Samuel F.
	Roberts, William A.
Lewis, Job W.	Robinson, Hampton
	Rutherford, Alonzo P.
Magee, A. Eugene	Rutter, Isaac B.
Mason, Tillinghast K. C.	
McCloskey, Isaac	Scroggy, John P.
McIlroy, Joseph R.	Sentman, John H.
McFarlan, William	Shallow, James
McGinnis, Samuel	Shellem, William
McLoughlin, William	Shinkle, Thomas A.
McMullen, George	Sixte, Joseph A.
Mershon, Morris	Smith, Edward D.
Metler, William	Spear, Alexander
Miller, Joseph G. H.	Spering, Joshua
Moore, Nathan	Stille, Alfred H.

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Stotsenberg, Charles	Van Aken, Thomas J.
Stouch, John	
Strattan, Albert	Wheeler, James S.
Strong, J. Wilmer	Williams, Thomas J.
	Wilson, C. Harry
Taylor, Charles F.	Wilson, William S.
Taylor, George R.	Wood, Charles J.
Terill, Levi	Woods, Bernard
Thomas, James	
Tietjen, Dallas	Young, William
Torrence, William	
Tucker, George E.	Zebley, William B.
Tucker, Park B.	

CHAPTER IV

REORGANIZATION OF THE BATTERY AND ADMISSION TO NATIONAL GUARD

IN September, 1867, in response to a letter written by Major John A. Wimer, relative to the Keystone Battery being accepted as a part of the N. G. P., then being reorganized, the following correspondence ensued:

HARRISBURG, Sept. 25, 1867.

*Major Jno. A. Wimer,
Phila., Pa.*

MAJOR,

Yours of the 24th inst. received. "An Act for the Regulation of the First Division, of the Penna. Militia" of the last session of the Legislature, approved April 1st, 1867, provides as follows, viz: "Section 7—That the minimum for all Volunteer Militia organizations, of *all Arms* of the service, is hereby fixed at thirty-two (32) non-commissioned officers and privates."

If therefore you return a Roll, agreeably

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to that standard of organization, with an attested notification, as required by the 15th Section of the Act of May 4, 1864, an election of officers can be ordered, and your company remain an independent organization of the 1st Division, until other Artillery Companies are organized, sufficient to form a Regimental Organization to be attached to one of the Brigades of said Division.

(Signed) A. L. RUSSELL,
Adj. Gen'l., Penna.

Application sent to Harrisburg, October
3, 1867.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2, 1867.

Genl. A. L. Russell,
Adj. Genl. Penna.
Harrisburg, Pa.

GENERAL, The undersigned citizens of the city of Philadelphia hereby certify on honor that they are members of a company, who desire to be mustered into the service of the State as a Battery of Artillery under the designation of Battery A, 1st Regiment Artillery, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, Penna. State Militia. They further certify that the said company has the complement of men required by law, and that the said company

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has been organized since April 21, 1861, and has been in the service of the United States and is known as the Keystone Battery.

They therefore respectfully ask that an order for the said company to hold an election for officers be issued.

JNO. O. CREELY,
(Signed by) J. O. WINCHESTER,
JNO. A. WIMER.

* * *

Headquarters Battery 'A', 1st Reg't. Art.,
1st Brig., 1st Div., Penna. Militia, City Arsenal.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1867.

*To the Executive Committee,
Officers and Members of Battery "A"*

GENTLEMEN:

Your Sub-Committee to procure papers and information relative to being mustered into the service of the State, desire respectfully to report, that they have attended to the duties assigned them, with the following results:

Your Committee met on the morning of the 2d inst. and proceeded at once to the office of Brigadier-General Charles P. Herring, Brigade Inspector 1st Division Pa.; from him received the information desired, and immedi-

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ately acted thereon, finding that others were anxiously endeavoring to obtain the letter in the Regiment which we believe justly belongs to Keystone Battery.

A Certificate of Application for muster was immediately made out and signed by your Committee, and presented to his Hon. Mayor McMichael for his attestation, which was very cordially done, together with some written remarks by him in commendation of the Battery. Your Committee then, partly on recommendation of the Mayor, and partly by the last letter from the Adjt. Genl., proceeded to Headquarters with books and papers, and made out a list of the Battery, amounting to 154 names, all of which has been forwarded to the Adjt. Gen'l's Office at Harrisburg. An order for the Election of Officers for the Battery may be issued at any moment, when your Committee will give due notice of the same to the Battery.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN V. CREELY,
(Signed) J. O. WINCHESTER,
JOHN A. WIMER.

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* * *

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The Keystone Battery was finally reorganized on October 17, 1867, with the following officers: Captain, John V. Creely; First Lieutenant, Stephen B. Poulterer; Second Lieutenant, James T. Bingham, and attached to First Brigade, First Division. On November 8, 1875, the Battery was detached from First Brigade and attached to the First Division.

The personnel of the officers of the Battery from its organization until the industrial disturbances in 1877 was as follows: Captains: Jno. V. Creely, rank from October 17, 1867; commission expired; Stephen B. Poulterer, October 17, 1872; commission expired. Senior First Lieutenants: Stephen B. Poulterer, October 17, 1867; to Captain; Jno. Shaffner, October 17, 1872; resigned January 31, 1876. Junior First Lieutenants: John Roberts, October 26, 1871; resigned September 11, 1872; James O. Winchester, October 17, 1872;

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to Captain after the Pittsburgh riots. Senior Second Lieutenants: James T. Bingham, October 17, 1867; commission expired; John McClintock, October 17, 1872; resigned January 31, 1876. Junior Second Lieutenants: Cornelius Cuyler Campbell, October 26, 1871; resigned September 12, 1872; Charles W. Schuelerman, October 17, 1872; resigned March 10, 1876.

In an Annual Report made by a committee appointed by the Battery, on October 14, 1869, the following is reported: Active members 155; uniformed 85; admitted during the year 20; resigned 9; contributing members 100. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$696.

In the Annual Report for 1871 the number of uniformed members is stated as 109; admitted during year 17; expelled 1; stricken off roll 33; deceased 2. Balance in Treasury \$281.54.

The Tenth Anniversary of the founding

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of the Battery was celebrated on April 21, 1871, in Handel and Haydn Hall. During the evening a handsome stand of colors was presented to the Battery by its friends, General Joshua T. Owen making the presentation speech. Lieutenant S. B. Poulterer received the colors on behalf of the Battery.

During the years of comparative inactivity between its organization in 1867 and the industrial disturbances of 1877 the Battery is mentioned by the Adjutant Generals in their various reports. General James W. Latta in his Annual Report for 1873 says, "Commencing October 13, 1873, I inspected the First Division, Major-General Charles M. Prevost, commanding, at their respective armories by independent companies and regiments. * * * The Keystone Battery, Captain S. B. Poulterer, was in a most creditable shape. Its position in the service has been long, well, and favorably established and it still

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maintains it." In the same General's report for 1874, it is said: "The Keystone Battery, Captain Stephen B. Poulterer, is a creditable body." Again, in 1875, "Keystone Battery, Captain S. B. Poulterer, a good officer, well supported by his subalterns. Inspected dismounted. Men neat, well appearing and steady in bearing. Sabres particularly well cleansed. Thin in numbers explained because of a proposed weeding out of a non-attentive element, but intend to recruit." The Keystone Battery in 1876 was reported by the inspector to be "in good condition, though thin in numbers. Much improved; men steady, sabres particularly clean."

The first mobilization of the entire militia of the State took place August 3, 1876, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The First Division, of which Keystone Battery was then a portion, did not take part, but they were in the great parade of August 10, acting as

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escort to the militia in its procession through the city.

In July, 1870, a committee was appointed to select a cemetery lot for the Battery. The recommendation of the committee, that a plot in Mount Moriah Cemetery be purchased, was agreed upon and in September of the same year the committee in charge reported having acquired a lot which was the gift of the Cemetery Association. This gift was accepted and the plot enclosed with rails and granite posts and a granite monument erected. The dedication took place on Memorial Day, May 30, 1873. Upwards of \$500 was subscribed for this purpose.

On August 19, 1872, a contest firing at target with cannon was held at Cape May between Battery "B" of the National Guard of New Jersey and the Keystone Battery. The judges were Brigadier-General J. P. Bankson, N.G.P.; Major and Brigade Inspector B. W.

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Harper, N. G. P.; and Brevet Major-General W. J. Sewell, N. G. N. J.

On November 27, 1875, the Keystone Battery took part in the funeral of Vice-President Wilson, three officers, six non-commissioned officers and forty-two privates were in line.

On May 10, 1876, at the opening of the Centennial Exposition in the City of Philadelphia, the Battery took part in the parade that marked the attending ceremony. Stationed on George's Hill in Fairmount Park, it fired the Presidential salute on the arrival of President U. S. Grant.

The members of the Battery taking part in this ceremony were Captain Poulterer; Lieutenants Winchester and Ash; Quartermaster Sergeant Clay; Sergeants Bradfield, Thompson and Ford; Corporals: Crouse, Ensign, Lefevre and Heberton; Guidon: Hamberg; Privates: Biggs, Buddy, Clay, Carrols, Hancock, Hollick, Hayes, Kline, Loane, McKee,

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Peiper, Paris, Reese, Richards, Shellem, Trout, Worman, Woone, Dittess, Murphy, Orr, Conway, Evans, Haury, Harper, M. C. Stafford, R. R. Stafford, Crouse, Durnan, Harris, Osbourne, John Riddell, Geo. Riddell, Metcalfe, Stokes, Stewart, Thompson, Wisner, Fullerton, Davis, Granger, Bradfield, Buchanan.

Just one year afterwards, on the afternoon of May 10, 1877, the Battery again fired the Presidential salute on the occasion of the formal opening, by the President of the United States, of the International Exhibition, commonly known as the Permanent Exhibition, at the same place.

The Keystone Battery served with distinction during the Labor Riots of 1877, which period of service is dealt with in a separate chapter.

On October 4, 1877, the one hundredth anniversary of the Battle of Germantown was celebrated. At sunrise on that day the Battery, under command of Lieu-

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tenant Winchester, fired a salute of one hundred guns on the battle grounds. Later in the day the Keystone Battery led the First Division in a street parade.

The first Armory of the Battery was at Market and Merrick Streets (now Broad Street) on the spot at present occupied by the main entrance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The Parrott guns and caissons were housed at the "City Arsenal" on Race Street below Broad, in premises now occupied by the Bureau of Fire. In this first armory of the Battery Rothermel's famous painting of the Battle of Gettysburg was painted, members of the Battery posing for the central figures around the cannon. As the Parrott guns were too heavy to bring upstairs in the armory for this painting, a special dummy gun of wood was made for this purpose.

In 1875 the headquarters of the Battery were removed to 633-37 North Broad Street, and the guns and caissons

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were housed in a building erected upon city property at the northwest corner of Corinthian Avenue and Brown Street; these buildings were occupied until 1881. In that year, by reason of the expiration of their lease, the Battery almost despaired of continuing its organization. The Allison Car Company, however, offered a portion of its property at Thirty-second and Chestnut Streets as a temporary headquarters until other suitable property could be obtained. The Battery subsequently purchased the old Asbury M. E. Church on Ludlow Street above Thirty-third Street, which it occupied for about three years. This location proving unsuitable, a lot of ground at Thirty-third and Marston Streets was purchased from the City, and the foundations of a permanent armory were begun. After the work was started a large number of human bones were discovered, and it developed that this lot had been used as a Potter's Field dur-

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ing the yellow fever epidemic of 1837. Before work had progressed very far the University of Pennsylvania desired to extend their territory and opened negotiations for the purchase of this lot. The property was sold to them at a handsome profit, and the ground at Forty-first Street and Mantua Avenue was purchased and a suitable armory erected there. Here the Battery maintained its headquarters until 1903, when it removed to Briggs' Riding Academy, at Twenty-third and Chestnut Streets, about the time the Battery was changed into Troop "A". Later these quarters were found to be insufficient, and the Troop removed in 1906 to Short's stables, at Twenty-first and Ranstead Streets, where they still retain their quarters. In 1900 the members of the Battery desired to create a civil as well as a military organization, and procured a charter for the civil organization under the name of Light Battery "A," Philadel-

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phia Artillery. This organization still continues, and each member of the Troop is necessarily a member of Light Battery "A."



Detail for the first Inspection Guard after the Formation of the Troop

CHAPTER V

THE LABOR RIOTS OF 1877

ON July 20, 1877, Sheriff Fife, of Pittsburgh, appealed to Governor Hartranft for troops to assist in quelling the labor riots in that city. The Governor being out of the state, Adjutant-General James W. Latta ordered Major-General Pearson to take charge with the Sixth Division of the National Guard, which was from Pittsburgh. So intense was the feeling and so much were these troops in sympathy with the mob that only two hundred and thirty men responded to General Pearson's call. The Adjutant-General, having gotten in communication by telegraph with Governor Hartranft in Wyoming, ordered out five more divisions of the Guard. The Philadelphia troops were in the First Division and under

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the command of General Brinton were the first to reach Pittsburgh, arriving at the Union Depot at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, July 21st. As the majority of the Philadelphia commands had been given but a few hours' warning to assemble, the ranks of the various organizations were in disorder and in many cases greatly depleted, owing to difficulty in reaching the men.

The Keystone Battery received orders at nine o'clock on Friday night to be ready to move at eleven o'clock that same night for Pittsburgh. Captain Poulterer being out of town, Lieutenants Winchester and Ash gathered what men happened to be in Philadelphia and reported at the West Philadelphia Station at the time designated with eleven men. The Parrott guns belonging to the Battery were ordered left behind, and at Harrisburg two Gatling guns were attached to the train for the Battery's use, by virtue of the following telegram:

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TYRONE, PA., 9.20 P. M.,

July 20, '77.

General R. M. Brinton, Phila.:

Sufficient heavy artillery in Pittsburgh. Mr. Kelly has been directed to turn over to you, for Keystone Battery, the two Gatling guns now at Harrisburg. Leave all their pieces at home.

JAMES W. LATTA,

Adjutant-General.

As no one had had any previous experience with this type of gun, it was necessary for the majority of the artillerymen to spend the night in the car with the guns, learning their action and operation.

At Altoona coffee, bread and ham were served to the men in the cars, some six hundred and fifty in all, and during this meal the crowd in the station showed some disposition to tamper with the engines, but were checked by a prompt demonstration. On arrival at Pitts-

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burgh similar rations were served and ammunition was issued. General Pearson ordered the entire column to advance down the railroad track to Twenty-eighth Street, with the sheriff's posse in advance, followed by the First Brigade, then the Keystone Battery and Washington Greys dragging the Gatling guns, and the Second Brigade in the rear. Before reaching Twenty-eighth Street General Pearson ordered General Brinton to detach the Second Brigade to guard the station and to leave a regiment to guard the crossing near the outer depot, which left available for other service only about three hundred men, comprising the First Regiment, Weccacoe Legion, Washington Greys and the Keystone Battery. The order having been given to clear the tracks and crossings, the First Regiment pressed the mob back and the Gatlings were dragged between its ranks. General Brinton, in his report to the Adjutant-

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General, says: "The mob I estimated at no less than twenty-five thousand, and they now became very riotous. The sheriff's posse was powerless and the mob began to force its way between the ranks of the First Regiment, when I ordered the Weccacoe Legion and Washington Greys with arms port to push the mob back. This angered the crowd, and finding it impracticable to move them in this manner, I ordered the two companies named above to come to a 'charge bayonets', when immediately we were assailed by a shower of stones from the streets and hillside, the crowd began to surge in front of and around us, and to attempt to wrench the pieces from the hands of the troops, while pistol shots were fired at us from different directions, wounding three of my men, and at the same time several were knocked down by stones. Being obliged to act in self-defense, some of the men fired a shot or two, which, before orders could be

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given, was followed by a volley along the line, when the mob commenced to scatter in every direction. I at once endeavored to stop the firing, the mob having fled, leaving a large number of dead and wounded on the tracks and hillside. Our own losses were fifteen men wounded by bullets and six with stones.

“The behavior of the men was simply wonderful. They marched a mile through a mob which insulted them from the moment they started by yells, jeers, and foul epithets, with perfect coolness. Their only reply was, ‘Get back, we must clear this way.’ No actual use of their pieces was made by them, until it had become a question whether they or the mob should possess their muskets. Five per cent of my command fell from stones and bullets.”

For two hours and over the troops kept the tracks clear, awaiting the trains which the railroad company had prom-

ised to send, and at last General Brinton was ordered to move his force into the outer depot and guard the offices, round-house, etc., during the night, as the mob had threatened to burn them. In the round-house proper the Weccacoe Legion and Washington Greys guarded the two main entrances, the Second Brigade the offices, and the Keystone and Hutchinson's Battery the gates, with pieces loaded.

Quoting again from General Brinton's report: "The mob began to assemble in front of the gates, and attempted to force their way in. They threw stones and fired pistol shots. My command now began to seriously feel the want of food; two cups of coffee and a couple of sandwiches being very short rations for men who had already undergone great fatigue and who, from the prospect before them, would be forced to undergo a sleepless night. But no murmur of dissatisfaction was heard; all were

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prompt to respond to every order, and preserved an indomitable silence to the taunts of the mob, which gradually became bolder and bolder, and finally two of my sentries were wounded in the leg and arm, respectively, by shots fired by men who put their pistols through the bars of the gate and fired at the sentries at the distance of about ten feet. Several times I begged General Pearson to allow me to clear away the mob, but he persistently refused to allow a shot to be fired. The mob began to break in the windows of the offices * * * and began to use muskets as well as pistols. Every window in the offices and the inside shutters to the same, were broken, while the telegraph room became a particular object of their fire, which finally became so rapid that the last operator fled, and we were cut off from all outside communication. The mob now broke in the iron gates and feeling it was necessary to teach them

a lesson, I ordered a few musket shots to be fired into them and then ran the Gatlings down with the intention of opening with them, but the mob saw my action and dispersed before the Gatlings were used."

Sergeant Wilson, of the Jefferson Cavalry, twice carried despatches between the round-house and General Latta, mixing with the rioters. He brought the information to the round-house that the gun stores had been broken into and that the mob was rapidly arming, and that they had captured two guns of Knapp's Battery and one of Hutchinson's and were preparing to storm the round-house. A strict watch was kept all night, and early on Sunday morning the mob was discovered bringing up a twelve pounder and training it on the building. A detachment of the Third Regiment was ordered to cover the crowd around the gun, and upon their refusal to disperse a volley was poured into them, killing

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and wounding eleven. At intervals during the night efforts were made to fire the gun, but without success and with heavy loss to the rioters.

Morning came, but no signs of reinforcements or rations. The mob had fired buildings, cars, etc., on all sides of the round-house, and had run cars of burning spirits, grain, hay, etc., against the building. If the cars had not been derailed by the troops before they reached the round-house the rioters would have attained their end sooner than they did. Finally the building did catch fire, the water supply having been cut off by the rioters, the heat and smoke rendered the position untenable, and the troops moved out with the First Regiment in the lead, a skirmish line having been thrown in advance. The Keystone Battery with their Gatlings was in the center of the column, and the Sixth Regiment brought up the rear. It was impossible to remove the "Napoleon" guns of

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Hutchinson's Battery from the round-house, as they could not be dragged by hand, and they were therefore spiked before being abandoned.

After proceeding two or three squares, the mob gained courage again, and first fired straggling pistol shots and muskets at the rear of the column. The troops occasionally fired in return, but as seldom as possible in order to avoid injuring the great number of women and children that were among the crowd. During the course of a mile several of the troops were killed and many wounded; on nearing the U. S. Arsenal, the Gatling guns were halted and suddenly uncovered, the mob fleeing after a few shots. During this march the troops were fired upon by policemen in uniform from the steps of a station house, which to some extent indicates the lawlessness of the mob. At last the column reached the U. S. Arsenal, only to be refused admittance by Major Buffington, who commanded

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there. He consented to receive the wounded men, however, but when Dr. Mears, surgeon-in-chief of the First Division, attempted to enter and render aid to the wounded he was refused admittance, and the wounded received no medical attendance for over two hours. In the opinion of Dr. Mears this delay was responsible for the death of Lieutenant J. Dorsey Ash, of the Keystone Battery, who died on the operating table, having received a pistol bullet through the upper part of his leg.

During this march from the round-house to the Arsenal, the wounded and dead, as far as possible, were thrown like bags of grain on the limbers of the Gatlings and conveyed with the column. Several of the dead were overlooked and abandoned; one eye-witness describes the wounding of a member of the First Regiment, who was clubbed to death before he could rise, after being hit by a bullet.

On nearing Sharpsburg several gentlemen offered to feed General Brinton's command and the column crossed the Sharpsburg bridge and took up its position at Claremont, near the Allegheny County Home, when the citizens served the troops with bread and coffee, the first food they had tasted for twenty-seven hours. Camp was made on the hill, the men sleeping without either tents or blankets.

On the following day, by General Latta's orders, the entire command entrained for Altoona, but on receipt of a telegram from Governor Hartranft detrained and encamped at Blairsville Junction. On July 27, General Brinton received orders to organize a corps of men to protect the troop train. A Gatling gun was placed on a flat car in front of the engine and another on a similar car at the rear of the train, and both cars manned by members of the Keystone Battery and Washington Greys,

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together with a few sharpshooters. On the morning of the 28th the troop train proceeded in this way to Pittsburgh and camped on the West Pennsylvania Hospital grounds, some twelve hundred strong. Later about eight hundred additional troops joined the command. On August 1st General Brinton was ordered to move toward Scranton with his command, and at Danville a Gatling was again loaded into a flat car in front of the engine, and the Keystone Battery and Weccacoe Legion took charge of it. The train proceeded in this manner until near Nanticoke, when two companies of infantry were detailed to act as skirmishes, in front of the train in consequence of information received, and a construction gang followed them closely. In this way the track was repaired in many places, thus avoiding several bad accidents. The progress of the train was necessarily slow, as obstructions were placed on the tracks, telegraph wires cut,

and everything done to prevent the trains from running. On a hill near Nanticoke six companies of the Twentieth Regiment surprised a large mob who were preparing to shower rocks from a high bluff and crush the train, and captured over seventy prisoners. On August 2d the train reached Scranton, where the Keystone Battery were quartered near the station. The troops remained at Scranton until August 4th, when the column entrained and reached Philadelphia on the 5th. The troops were marched past General Hancock and reviewed by him from the St. George Hotel, and then dismissed.

How well the Keystone Battery performed their duty may be gathered from the various orders and reports issued or made during the period of the riots. In Special Orders No. 36 Governor Hartranft says: "To the companions and relatives of Lieutenant J. Dorsey Ash, of the Keystone Battery, and the

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enlisted men who were killed in the affray, the Commander-in-Chief extends his condolence and sympathy." General Brinton, in his report to the Adjutant-General, said: "Of the Keystone Battery nothing can be said except in praise, and their conduct during the entire campaign entitles them by every consideration to the possession of the Gatling guns, which they baptized with the blood of their bravest and best." Continuing his report, General Brinton says: "Soldiers of the regular army, who are inured to camp life and to endure privation, would never have been called to go into service without blankets, overcoats or any shelter whatever, nor be compelled to be on the bare ground, with nothing to protect them from the dampness of the ground beneath or the rain above; ordered to carry so many days of cooked rations with no haversacks to put them in; compelled to march through heat and dust with no canteens and

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nothing to carry a drop of water in. Rations when issued were at first of little use, as no means had been provided for cooking them, and we had absolutely no camp equipage of any kind. Their uniforms (which the men had to buy themselves) and their muskets composed the outfits of our National Guardsmen, when they left business, homes and families to face death and exposure in order to protect millions of property and maintain the laws of our Commonwealth. These men were subjected to harder campaigning and greater exposure than our regular army endure."

Quoting from General Orders No. 10, issued by Headquarters First Brigade, August 6, 1877: "The efficient services of the Keystone Battery, under the leadership of Lieutenants Winchester and the lamented Ash, together with the support of the Battery by the Washington Greys under Lieutenant Zane, is worthy of the most honorable mention."

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The casualties of the Battery during the riots were Lieutenant Ash killed, Sergeant Ensign wounded, and Private Wright's death from exposure after his return.

Report made to General R. M. Brinton, Commanding First Division, N. G. P., relative to the service Battery "A" during the Pittsburgh riots, July and August, 1877, by Lieutenant Winchester, who was in command of the battery, Captain Poulterer having been out of town when order arrived to proceed to Pittsburgh.

HEADQUARTERS KEYSTONE BATTERY,
1st Division, N. G. P.
629 N. Broad St.
PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1877.

Gen. R. M. Brinton,
Commdg. 1st Div., N. G. P.

GENERAL,

After receiving your orders on Friday evening, July 20, 1877, I returned to the Armory and issued orders to as many men as we could reach in the short time we had to

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prepare. It was half past 11 o'clock when I reached the Armory and we were ordered to report at the West Philadelphia Depot at half past 1 o'clock.

At about that hour I reported, with two officers and thirteen men.

Leaving the depot between 2 and 3 o'clock we proceeded to Harrisburg and from there to Altoona, where we were transferred to a baggage car in which we found the Gatling guns and ammunition. Our time during the balance of the trip to Pittsburgh was occupied in making ourselves familiar with the guns and in preparing the ammunition for service.

We arrived in Pittsburgh about half past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, July 21 and immediately disembarked our guns.

After resting and receiving some refreshments, together with the balance of the Division, we proceeded out the railroad to the 28th Street crossing, where we found the mob *en masse*. The guns were placed in position on the railroad commanding 28th Street and the railroad and road leading up the hill to the right. While here a shower of stones was received from the mob and Sergeant Legran Ensign of the Battery, was badly cut on the head and had his wrist broken. He was im-

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mediately sent to the rear and returned home soon after.

From this position, about sundown, we retired to the enclosure formed by the shops and round-house of the railroad company. Here the two guns of the Battery were posted to command the two entrances, and remained so during the night, loaded and manned ready for action.

On Sunday morning when the Division retired from its position, the Battery was posted between the 1st and 2d Brigades, and marched in this position until within a short distance of the U. S. Arsenal, when the mob pressing too closely on the rear of the 2d Brigade, the Battery was halted, and after the Brigade had passed opened fire on the pursuers, and with such effect that in a few minutes the street was clear. The Battery ceased to fire and was just proceeding on its march, when Lieut. J. D. Ash, who was pushing on one of the limbers, received a severe wound in the left leg above the knee. We placed him upon the chest of the limber and proceeded to the Arsenal, where we left him in charge of the attendant, who promised to take the best care of him, and have his wound dressed at once. Believing that we

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had left him in a perfectly safe place, we proceeded on the march and in the afternoon halted at Ross' Grove near the Allegheny Poor House. Here we received the first rations, except a couple of sandwiches, since leaving Philadelphia on Friday night.

From the time of our arrival at Pittsburgh, we received hearty assistance in moving our guns, from Washington Greys, Lieut. Zane commanding, and during the march over the mountain on Sunday every organization in the Division was at some time represented among our helpers.

On Monday morning, after receiving rations at the Poor House, we proceeded by the railroad from Claremont Station, with the rest of the Division, to Blairsville Intersection, where we went into camp. Here we received an additional member. Here also, on Tuesday the 24th, we were shocked by the news of the death of Lieut. Ash.

On the 25th we received tools necessary for the repair and proper care of the Gatling guns, also gum blankets for the men.

On the 26th we received some underclothing for the men. About 11 o'clock on the morning of the 27th we received orders to move and immediately packed up and with

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the assistance of the Black Hussars, Capt. Kleintz commanding, moved to the railroad station; here the two sections of the Battery were divided, one being placed on a gondola and put in front of the engine drawing the train, and the other in a like car in rear of the train. Our support at this time was the State Fencibles, Capt. John W. Ryan commanding. The making up of the train occupying some time, it was evening before a start was made. In the meantime a train had arrived from Altoona, and among the others came Capt. S. B. Poulterer and twenty-six men of the Battery, making a welcome addition to our small number.

Arrived in Pittsburgh on the morning of the 28th, and about 8 o'clock removed our guns from the cars and went into camp on the grounds of the West Pennsylvania Hospital. Received this day (28th) six additional members, and on the 29th one more.

On the 31st received another member. This day we also received orders to prepare to move at once, and at Retreat the Battery was in marching order.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of August 1st orders were received to proceed to the 28th Street crossing and place our guns on

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the cars, which was done. About 5 o'clock the train started and proceeded to Harrisburg, where after some delay we started off again on the Northern Central Railway and proceeded to Northumberland, from there to Danville where the two sections of the Battery were again separated, one section being placed as before on an open car or gondola in front of the train while the other section remained in the baggage car. At this time the first section was supported by the Wecacoe Legion, Capt. Denny commanding, and the other section by the Washington Greys, Lieut. Zane commanding. In this manner we proceeded to Scranton, where we arrived about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 2d. Quartered in a portion of the Lackawanna Valley Hotel, here another member reported for duty.

Remained in Scranton until Saturday the 4th, on which day we received orders to again take the cars, which we did about 6 o'clock. Arrived at the depot in Philadelphia about 8 o'clock on Sunday morning the 5th, and after a short parade were dismissed.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

REPORT OF CAPTAIN S. B. POULTERER TO
GENERAL R. M. BRINTON, COMMANDING
FIRST DIVISION, N. G. P., AFTER PITTS-
BURGH RIOT.

Being out of town when the orders were issued to my command, the first intimation I had was from the papers on my return to the city on Saturday morning, July 21, 1877. I repaired at once to the Armory, equipped myself and proceeded to the depot in West Philadelphia to take the first train to join my command.

I was just too late for the 9 o'clock train and therefore took the Express train at 11.45 o'clock together with about fifty others of various commands.

We reached Tyrone without trouble, but there the conductor received orders to detach our car and leave it to be attached to the next military train.

When that train arrived we proceeded as far as Altoona, and I was present and took part in the operations of the military on Sunday, July 22.

Finding it impossible to reach my command already in the field, I returned to Philadelphia and collected together those who were there

THE LABOR RIOTS OF 1877

and on Thursday, July 26, again started with 22 members of the Battery. At Altoona I found 4 more, and on Friday evening, July 27, with these 26 men I joined my command at Blairsville Intersection.

From there, on the open cars as explained by Lieut. Winchester, we proceeded to Pittsburgh where we arrived on Saturday morning, July 28, about 8 o'clock, and took position on the grounds of the West Pennsylvania Hospital.

Here later in the day we received six additional members, and on the 31st one more. On the 31st (Tuesday) we received orders to prepare to move at once, and at Retreat that evening the Battery was in marching order.

Early on the morning of the 1st of August (Wednesday), about 2 o'clock, orders were received to proceed to the 28th Street crossing, which we did and there embarked on the cars.

About 5 o'clock the train started and proceeded to Harrisburg, and from there to Northumberland, thence to Danville, where the Battery was divided, one gun being placed on a gondola in front of the engine and the other remaining in the box car at the rear of the train.

The first section, in front of the train, under

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

command of Lieut. Winchester, was supported by the Weccacoe Legion, Capt. Denney commanding, and the other, under myself, was supported by the Washington Grays, Lieut. Zane commanding.

In this manner we proceeded to Scranton where we arrived about 8 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, August 2d. Here we were quartered in a portion of Lackawanna Valley Hotel, and here also one additional member reported for duty.

On Saturday, August 4, about 5 o'clock we received orders to place our guns on the cars once more, which we did, and later in the evening, together with the rest of the Division, we started from Scranton and on Sunday morning, August 5, arrived in Philadelphia about half past 8 o'clock, and after marching over a short route were dismissed to our Armory.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

In Service During the Pittsburgh Riots, in July and August in the Year 1877.

Capt. S. B. Poulterer	1st Sergt. M. A. Bradfield*
Lieut. J. O. Winchester*	Q. M. Sergt. M. C. Stafford
2d Lieut. J. D. Ash*	Sergt. J. A. Ford*

*Left with command July 20th.

THE LABOR RIOTS OF 1877

Sergt. Robt. Wellington*	Corp. Frank H. Binder
Sergt. H. LeGrand Ensign*	Corp. Frank Snowden
Sergt. P. L. Marshall	Corp. C. C. Kild*
Corp. C. W. Marshall*	Gardien H. W. Hancock
Corp. Isaac Lefevre	Bugler Charles Kline

Privates.

Jos. Archer	Powell
James C. Biggs	Perry
W. H. Biggs	Peiper*
Clem Clay*	D. A. Reese
J. H. Carels	Edw. Richards
Duff	E. L. Stafford†
Dunn	Jno. Shellem
Ditman	Wm. Shellem*
Evans*	A. H. Stille
H. Ford	Senyard
Harper‡	Edwin Trout
Huston*	Porter Thompson
Hollick	Waterman
McCormick*	Archibald Woodside*
Mallock	H. F. Wright§
Orr	T. M. Yagle

* Left with command July 20th.

† Joined the command July 23d.

‡ Joined command July 31st.

§ Joined August 2d.

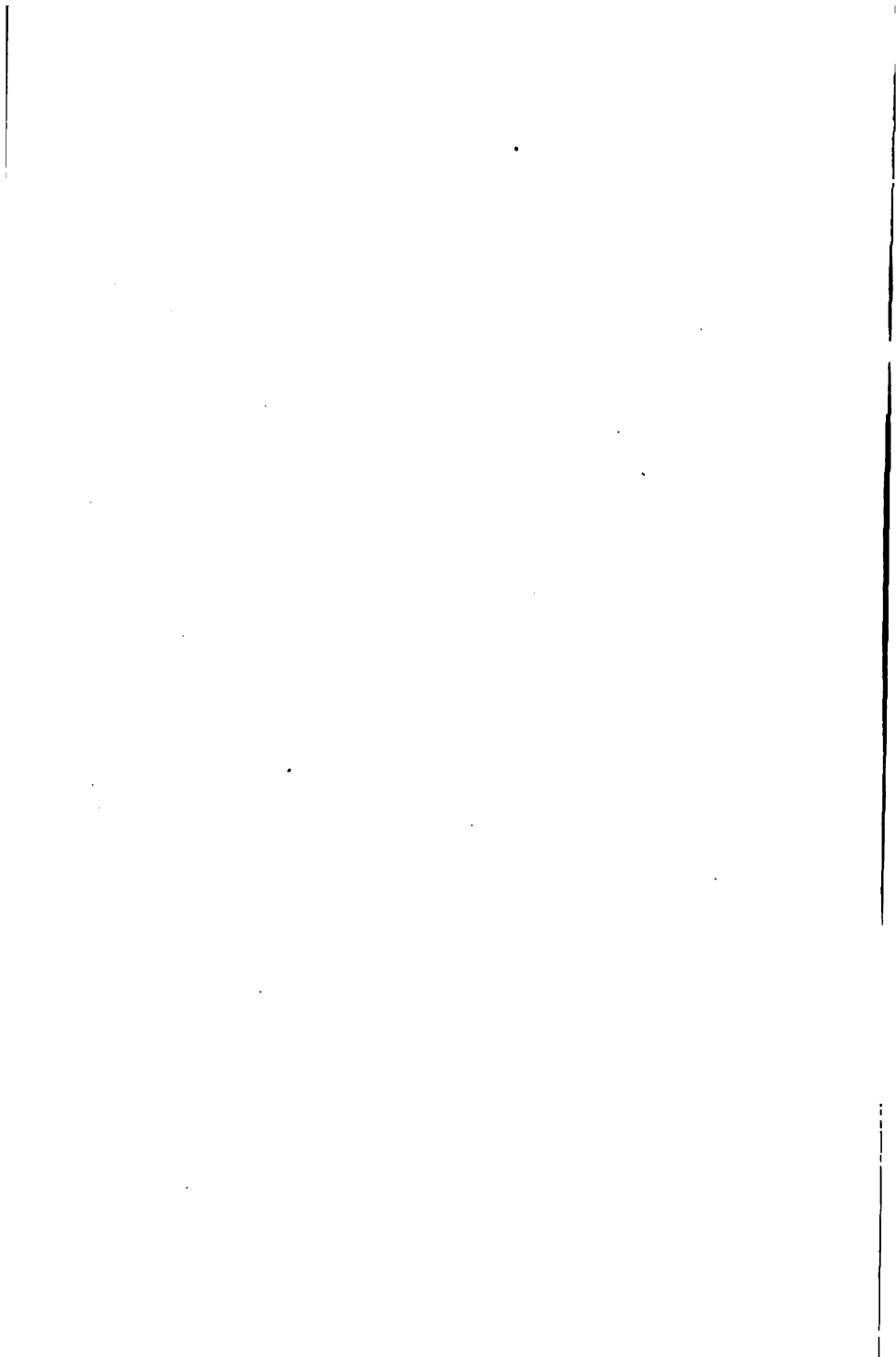
CHAPTER VI

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

THE succeeding era of importance in the history of Battery A was that arising during the war with Spain in 1898. This chiefly took place in Cuba and the Philippine Islands, the island of Porto Rico, to which the Battery was sent, being involved to a minor degree. The following "Diary of an Enlisted Man" and "Reminiscences" give in sufficient detail the movements of the Battery in connection with this event. But as told without background, they fail to indicate fully the character of the events calling them forth, it is deemed advisable to present here a synopsis of this brief conflict, as we have previously done in the case of the Civil War service. The Battery was prompt in enlisting for the war and was sent to Newport News,



Corner of Armory showing Civil War and Spanish War Guidons



THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Va., where it remained until August, when it was despatched to Porto Rico as stated in the following narratives.

As most readers are familiar with the cause and history of this war, these need to be given here only with great brevity. The original cause of the conflict was the oppression of the Cubans by the Spanish as a result of an insurrection which broke out several years before 1898. The efforts of Spain to suppress this outbreak of Cuban patriots was attended with a cruelty that aroused great sympathy and indignation in the United States. The country people, on the plea that they were supplying the rebels with food and shelter, were driven from their farms to the towns, their houses burned and their crops rooted up. They were threatened with death if they attempted to escape and were left to starve, very little provision of food being made for them.

As a result more than two hundred

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

thousand of these unfortunates (mostly women, old men and children) died of starvation and sickness from privation before the beginning of 1898, although much food was sent them by charitable persons in the United States. The indignation in this country at the cruel policy of General Weyler grew intense as time went on, a strong sentiment in favor of war arising. Warlike preparations were made by both the United States and Spain, and in February of 1898 an event occurred that turned the tide of feeling irresistibly in the direction of war.

In that month the battleship Maine was sent to the harbor of Havana, as a measure of protection for the Americans in that city. She lay there until the night of February 15, when an explosion took place beneath her which tore her bottom asunder and sank her with most of her crew, the loss being two hundred and sixty-six officers and men.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

This dreadful occurrence made war inevitable, especially in view of the fact that a commission of inquiry decided that the disaster was due to an explosion from outside and was therefore the result of Spanish malevolence.

War was declared on April 25, the first hostile event taking place at Manila, in the Spanish Philippine Islands, on May 1, Commodore Dewey attacking and destroying the Spanish fleet in the harbor and blockading the city. The ports of Cuba were blockaded by the Atlantic fleet, and a squadron of Spanish cruisers who had entered the harbor of Santiago was held captive there by a large fleet of American warships.

A considerable force of volunteers was called out, among those that were quick to respond to the call being Battery A. On June 14 a force of 15,000 men, under Major-General Shafter, sailed from Tampa, Florida, and a few days later landed in southeastern Cuba, near the

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

city of Santiago. This for a short time became an active seat of war. Battles took place on the road to Santiago and on the hills adjoining that city, the Americans being victorious in every engagement. On July 3d, the Spanish fleet attempted to escape from the harbor, but the fleeing ships were hotly pursued and were driven ashore, with considerable loss, while only one American was killed.

The city was now invested. It had been strongly intrenched, but food was scarce and escape impossible and after a week or two of debate the city was surrendered and the war closed so far as Cuba was concerned. Shortly after this event the island of Porto Rico was invaded by a strong force under Major-General Miles, and soon a large part of it was under American control. The Spaniards made some defensive movements, but before hostilities could begin news was received that a protocol, or

preliminary treaty of peace, had been signed, and hostile operations immediately ceased.

Battery A had left its camp on August 5 and landed in Porto Rico on the 15th, too late, as it proved, to take part in the expected hostilities, as the protocol had been signed three days before. Thus once again fate stood in the way of the ardent young soldiers who hoped to make a war record for the Battery. They remained in Porto Rico until September 3, having various experiences as detailed in the following records, and reached New York harbor on the 10th, returning to Philadelphia on the same day.

DIARY OF AN ENLISTED MAN

1898

Thursday, March 17.

Went to see Battery A drill at the Aldine stables. I am thinking of joining.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Thursday, March 24.

Joe Knight having proposed me I went with him to see Barclay Warburton about joining Battery A. To-morrow I go up for physical examination.

Friday, March 25.

At noon I went to Dr. Archie Thompson and got examined. Passed all right and took papers to Warburton.

Sunday, March 27.

Went to League Island to-day. The warships "Columbia," "Minneapolis," ram "Katahdin" and one or two old monitors were there.

Friday, April 1.

Got my uniform for Battery A and drilled for the first time with the rest at the Aldine stables. Went through some cavalry drills for about an hour and a quarter. In future, drills will be held at the Armory in West Philadelphia.



Captain Barclay H. Warburton

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THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

The uniform is a tight-fitting coat, with blue flannel shirt and light blue trousers.

Monday, April 4.

Still looks somewhat like war with Spain. First night of foot drill at Armory. We went through the rudiments of marching, etc. There are four sections to the Battery.

Tuesday, April 5.

Again at drill in evening, same drill as the first night with some additional exercises.

Monday, April 11.

Drill this evening. We were given belts and Colt 45 calibre revolvers and taught firing and aiming, also regular drill.

Tuesday, April 12.

Did not drill to-night.

Thursday, April 14.

In evening went out to an extra drill at the Armory.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Saturday, April 16.

Received telegram to report at Armory Sunday to supper by officers and to drill. We had speeches and songs at supper, and afterwards a good drill and night guard duty.

Monday, April 18.

To-night is inspection night, inspection conducted by Col. Morrell and Major Sweeney. Drill came off pretty well. I got put on guard, and Sweeney asked me my general orders. Lots of spectators there.

Tuesday, April 19.

The House and Senate to-day passed a bill recognizing Cuba as a republic.

Thursday, April 21.

Got preliminary orders to be ready to be called out with Battery A at a moment's notice. Things look serious. Diplomatic negotiations with Spain have ceased and Minister Woodford was given

his passports at Madrid before he could deliver our ultimatum.

Saturday, April 23.

The rumor is that the gunboat Nashville fired the first gun of the war by capturing a Spanish merchantman today.

Sunday, April 24.

Straightened out matters and am ready to leave. In afternoon went out to Armory and found we would get our orders to-morrow to leave for Mt. Gretna, Penna.

Monday, April 25.

All ready to leave. We had gun drill in evening, and got orders to report at 6 A. M. on Wednesday next, ready to leave.

Tuesday, April 26.

In afternoon we shipped the guns and loaded the cars with our goods at 32d and Market Streets.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Wednesday, April 27.

Reported at Armory at 6 P. M. We loaded the train and left at 8.30 with the whole battery and 58 horses. Reached Mt. Gretna at 12.30, and we found we were first on the grounds. We unshipped guns and unloaded cars, and laid out camp before evening. Night very cold.

Thursday, April 28.

Up at 5 A. M. Had setting up exercises. Began snowing very hard, but turned to rain at midday. When not detailed to do anything we stood around camp fire. The Sheridan Troop, Governor's Troop, City Troop and the three batteries and some infantry arrived.

Friday, April 29.

I had guard duty last night and as it rained at intervals I was pretty wet. We had gun drill in afternoon and had a bad time breaking in new horses.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Saturday, April 30.

We all have our regular duties of watering, feeding, and cleaning horses, policing camp besides more or less regular drills and detail work. We have three blankets and a rubber blanket and these together with our clothes are none too much at night.

Sunday, May 1.

A fine day. Dewey attained a great naval victory to-day.

Monday, May 2.

We have to haul all water for washing and drinking from a lake about a third of a mile away. Ground is rough, hilly and wooded except where the camp is. The exercise and outing is fine though hard work, but a nice change from the office. Guard duty again to-night.

Tuesday, May 3.

Had several visitors from Philadelphia to-day.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Wednesday, May 4.

To-day we were mustered up and asked our intentions regarding joining the volunteer army. Only nine declined to join, and most of them changed their minds later.

Thursday, May 5.

Have been feeling well all the time while in camp. The days are very hot and sunny, but generally quite cold by early morning.

Friday, May 6.

To-day we were sworn into the U. S. Volunteer Army as Battery A, N. G. P. We are the first to enlist.

Saturday, May 7.

We are under orders to move. We recruited up to 82 men, all bully fellows from Philadelphia, and shipped back our horses.

Sunday, May 8.

A terrible storm of rain to-day.

Monday, May 9.

Foot drill to-day. Was on guard to-day and to-night. Hell!

Tuesday, May 10.

We got orders to break camp immediately. We did so and shipped off everything and were ready to leave at about 11.30. Left at 3.30 on same train with Battery C. We had been on board and the captain of —— was very drunk.

Wednesday, May 11.

We came via Columbia, Baltimore and Washington to Newport News, arriving at 6 A. M. Went to hotel and got the best wash and breakfast I have had for two weeks. Then we pitched camp above the shipyard, facing the James River, which is about seven miles broad here.

Thursday, May 12.

We are right near the water and about fifty feet above it on level ground. Bat-

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

tery C is camped above us. We are getting sunburnt here. The cooking is good.

Friday, May 13.

Took a swim in front of camp. The beach is long and shelving and one can walk out a great ways. River brackish and wide here.

Saturday, May 14.

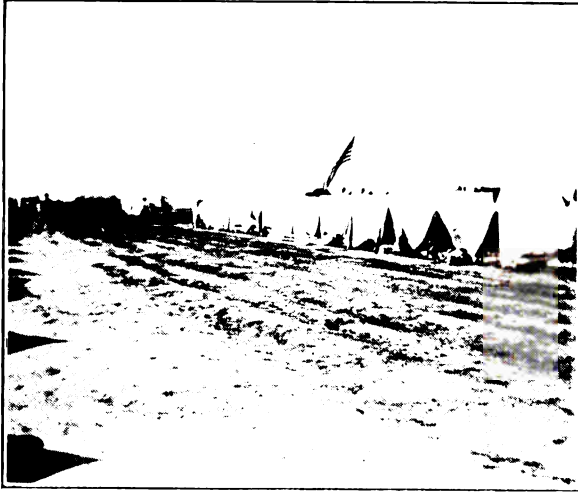
Received a box of good things from home.

Sunday, May 15.

At lunch time a thunder squall came up and blew down the mess-tent. We got drenched. Later I went to Old Point Comfort.

Monday, May 16.

Our principal duty is to guard the shipyard here, as some battleships are building. Every other day we alternate with Battery C so that each platoon gets on duty every four days. Each



Battery Camp at Newport News



Battery Camp in Porto Rico

Vertical line on the left side of the page.

Small dark mark or artifact in the upper right quadrant.

man gets two hours on and four hours off for twenty-four hours. The patrol makes the round of the yards every two hours, and it takes a good hour to go around.

Wednesday, May 18.

I was on camp guard to-day. A redistribution of men was made to-day, and I was transferred to the first section.

Thursday, May 19.

We have regular dismounted drills, both with and without guns.

Saturday, May 21.

In evening went with a crowd of fellows to Bartram's Theatre, the only one in town and very tough. Back to camp at 1.30.

Sunday, May 22.

On guard at the end of dry dock pier. The gunboat "Dixie" left the wharf to-day. In the evening caught twenty weakfish by lantern light. Got four hours' sleep.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Monday, May 23.

Made color sketch of beach to-day.

Thursday, May 24.

During the night one of C's men shot by accident one of their own guard, who had been guarding some drunken men.

Wednesday, May 25.

Went on a detail with Trumpeter Clark, Brockie, Rand and Overfield to cut stakes in the woods, and got some beer before coming back. Lots of fellows sick in camp, suffering from stomach trouble.

Thursday, May 26.

On guard in front of camp. The President to-day called for 75,000 more volunteers. It rained nearly all night.

Friday, May 27.

Mrs. John Wanamaker sent every man in the Battery a housewife and a New Testament.

Saturday, May 28.

In the morning we turned out and made a wagon road from the street through the camp. Very hot.

Sunday, May 29.

We had to take our tents down and move the floors out to dry the ground. In afternoon took a sail with Logan and Morgan in a Chesapeake Bay canoe with a couple of piccaninnies. Sang all evening.

Monday, May 30.

On guard at the dry dock wharf. Nothing of interest occurred, a steamer was unloading nearby in preparation for docking. Rained during the night.

Tuesday, May 31.

We were not relieved until 10 A. M., and then signed the pay rolls. After that the Battery was inspected by an officer of the post. We had a long drill in the afternoon and in the evening a

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

smoker given by the officers, at which there were stunts by different members. Taps at 10.30.

Wednesday, June 1.

Made a sketch before drill.

Thursday, June 2.

In afternoon we had a long foot drill, we marched through the town, and put up the best drill we have had so far.

Friday, June 3.

On guard at front of camp. Got off at 5, went over to Old Point, had dinner at Chamberlin and back to camp at 12.

Saturday, June 4.

Went over to Old Point.

Sunday, June 5.

Went with Joe to Old Point and went to church in fort. In afternoon went to Soldiers' Home.

Monday, June 6.

Usual drill in morning. In afternoon we had a couple of hours' foot drill across country. In evening we did a lot of stunts, races, etc.

Tuesday, June 7.

On guard at yard gate for 12th time. The auxiliary cruiser "Yale" (formerly the "Paris") is in the yard loading guns. Her men had shore leave. All night and next morning we had to check off these men, who were mostly drunk.

Wednesday, June 8.

In afternoon the Battery had a skirmish foot drill. The second platoon took a position at a railroad crossing $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from here, and the first and second section divided and tried to capture them. We made a long detour, first sending out scouts. Had several long chases across fields with the other side, but could not connect with second section.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

The result was called a draw. Was captain's guard from 2 to 4 A. M.

Thursday, June 9.

In the afternoon the first and second sections dug some gun pits of the French and English type. Terribly hot and sweaty work.

Friday, June 10.

Bodine and I went to town to get refreshed on ice cream and sodas. The heat is getting unbearable; when it is hot enough we dig ditches or move our tent floors.

Saturday, June 11.

On guard at camp. I had patrol duty and nabbed a couple of men from the "Yale" who tried to climb the yard fence. 100° in the shade.

Sunday, June 12.

Off all day with Addams, Cardeza and Reichner. We took lunch with us and went up the beach about three miles.

Swam and then ate at a farm. On way back a rain squall came up and soaked us. We saw lots of picturesque darky scenes. Back 7.30.

Monday, June 13.

Terribly hot again. Refilled my straw mattress and then soaked at the hydrant for an hour. This was a happy moment.

Tuesday, June 14.

We received our first pay since enlistment, \$13.00 in all, of which we gave \$6.00 to the mess. Governor Hastings of Pennsylvania came here to pay his respects to us and shook hands with every man. Two more guns arrived and we brought them up from the ship yard.

Wednesday, June 15.

On guard at dry dock pier. U. S. S. "Howard" was coaling and mounting guns. Was very wet all night long. Swam against orders with Albert Rosengarten.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Thursday, June 16.

From now on we rise at 5 A. M. and drill before mess at 7. Beer night to-night.

Friday, June 17.

First real rainy day in camp. No drill. Dozed away until awakened by some queer noise. It proved to be twenty-five recruits standing in line in front of tents, dressed in brown working clothes, and standing in the rain. All heads popped out of the tents to see them. At night we tossed one of the fresh men.

Saturday, June 18.

Early gun drill. In meantime thirty more recruits came down from Philadelphia. Lots more rain. Whole Battery drilled in afternoon.

Sunday, June 19.

Ten more recruits, also hard rain for a while. I was on guard in front of

camp during it all. Recruits were drilled in afternoon under new acting corporals and sergeants.

Monday, June 20.

We had a six-gun battery drill on foot to-day.

Tuesday, June 21.

Was detailed with Russel to clerk's work; making out discharges and identity cards.

Wednesday, June 22.

Downtown in afternoon. Ordered some wood to make a wardrobe in tent.

Thursday, June 23.

On guard at shipyard dock. Nothing of unusual interest happened. The "Howard" is lying out in the stream. We generally come back to camp for meals.

Friday, June 24.

Five more recruits arrived and it did not rain! Have now four men in the

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

tent. Downtown in morning. In afternoon had a field-gun drill.

Saturday, June 25.

After reveille at 5 A. M. we have setting up exercises, then coffee, then two hours' drill.

Sunday, June 26.

Sailed all day. Got a boat from a darky and took eatables with us. In the morning the "Howard" sailed with troops for Santiago amid cheers. Had several swims to-day.

Wednesday, June 29.

On guard at shipyard gate to-day. A workman killed in the yard. The ram "Katahdin" anchored off the yard.

Thursday, June 30.

A detail was sent over to the fort at Old Point to bring back 75 horses for us. We cleared a lot in the shipyard alongside of our camp and put up a picket line, and horses reached camp

about 6 P. M. Most of them look good, having been brought from Fort Myer, Va.

Friday, July 1.

Now we have horses to feed and water, one section is assigned to this work daily. Ellis, one of the recruits, was kicked in the stomach by a horse.

Saturday, July 2.

Shower baths were put up, some fellows spend all their spare time in them. In afternoon exercised the horses bare-back.

Sunday, July 3.

Went to Old Point. Dined at Chamberlin and swam with some of our fellows. Ellis was brought to the Red Cross Hospital here, but died shortly after. Despatches from Santiago seem discouraging, saying that Shafter's army is in a tight place.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Monday, July 4.

Despatches say that Cervera's fleet has been destroyed and that our fleet is in Santiago harbor and our army in the streets of Santiago. No drill to-day. Battery C had a blank cartridge gun drill.

Tuesday, July 5.

On guard in front of camp. In afternoon the Battery went by train to Old Point Comfort and escorted Ellis' body to church, and after the services to the boat in a pouring rain. We had a full band ahead of the casket playing Chopin's march. We then got coffee at the Chamberlin, and then returned by train to camp. More guard duty. Rations served.

Wednesday, July 6.

Out on guard for a couple of hours in a terrible rain storm. Santiago not yet taken, Shafter is waiting. Out exercising horses; went two or three miles and back; it rained hard on way home.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Thursday, July 7.

Standing gun drill. Horses paired off in afternoon. News of the sinking of "La Burgoyne" received. Downtown in evening.

Friday, July 8.

Our tent got busy after breakfast and washed a lot of clothes with horse brushes and soap. Then we stripped and washed what we had on. Did not drill, being on sick list. Shower in evening.

Saturday, July 9.

Oatmeal, eggs and bacon, coffee and bread. Gun drill. Cold sausage, cold slaw, ice cream and jam.

Sunday, July 10.

The most enjoyable day in camp so far. Sailed about ten miles up across the river and landed, cooked lunch, rested a couple of hours, sailed all afternoon, landed at a farm house, ate supper, and sailed until 10 P. M.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Monday, July 11.

On guard at gate. The U. S. S. "Justin," just in from Santiago, was dry-docked here. Two of their sailors caught climbing the fence.

Tuesday, July 12.

The U. S. S. "Gloucester" is anchored off the shipyard, just in from Santiago.

Wednesday, July 13.

Many sick and wounded are at Old Point having been brought up from Santiago.

Thursday, July 14.

On guard at camp. U. S. S. "Resolute" in from Santiago. Got off at seven to go to a german at the Chamberlin. We got in a row with an Austrian and two Englishmen.

Friday, July 15.

On guard from 4.30 to 6.30 A. M. Yesterday was pay day; I got \$15.60. Took Duncan's place on guard at gate

from 7. to 12 P. M. Talked with a gunner's mate from the "Resolute" who had seen the fighting off Santiago.

Saturday, July 16.

Went to Buckroe Beach and there had a bully swim and took supper at the hotel.

Sunday, July 17.

On stable guard for twenty-four hours; we sleep there also, three men being on the guard and relieving each other. Duties are to take care of the horses and help feed and water them.

Monday, July 18.

Talked with a fellow who had been in the fighting before Santiago. He has eight bullets wounds, none of them serious.

Tuesday, July 19.

Went in evening to Hampton and called. Rainy evening.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Wednesday, July 20.

Went to dance at Old Point Comfort. A policeman shot a member of Battery C. Previous to this some of C's men had fired sixteen shots into a saloon.

Thursday, July 21.

A provost guard of 38 men were sent from camp to keep order in the town.

Friday, July 22.

In afternoon went all over the "Katahdin;" she is a strange craft. Afterwards went aboard the "Minneapolis."

Saturday, July 23.

The Battery was out and fired blank cartridges for the first time.

Sunday, July 24.

Eight of us took a sail. Gale of wind blowing all day; we went about forty miles. Stopped across the river to eat the lunch we had with us, then ran up Norfolk and beat toward the Point, then to Hampton where we ate again. Back at 9. Troops

from Chickamauga and Camp Alger arrived during day and camped here ready to go to Porto Rico. They turned out to be Troop A and C of New York, and the Governor's, Sheridan and City Troop of Philadelphia, the 4th Pennsylvania, the 3d Ohio and the 4th Illinois infantry.

Monday, July 25.

We just heard that we are to go to Porto Rico also on the invading expedition. Later news is that we go on the transport "St. Louis." I am on camp guard to-day. There are about 6,000 men camped around us, and I have seen lots of fellows I know.

Tuesday, July 26.

Down at the C. and D. piers this afternoon watching the troops embark. I slipped downtown and then went to the Point and had a good time.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Wednesday, July 27.

At Old Point at the Sherwood and Hygeia. There was a scrap coming back in the car.

Thursday, July 28.

Went on board the "Minneapolis" and was shown a good time. At Old Point in evening.

Friday, July 29.

More troops arrived; we visited the different camps. Orders came to sort all clothes and to send home what we did not need.

Saturday, July 30.

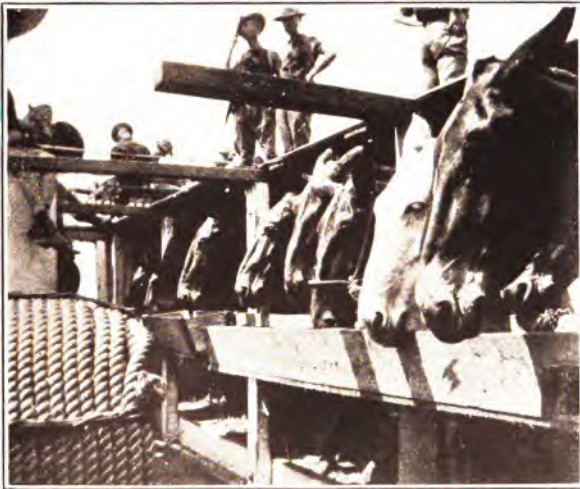
General cleaning out of tent. Went to Hampton in evening.

Sunday, July 31.

On stable guard, four hours on and eight off. In morning there was a muster and signing of pay rolls and in afternoon an inspection of tents. Everything not taken with us is to be sent home.



Slings Mules on Board the "Manitoba"



Stables on the "Manitoba"



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THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Monday, August 1.

Took a swim and washed clothes.

Tuesday, August 2.

Not a thing to do all day long. In evening had a pass from 6 to 12, but orders came to pass no one. I got out through the shipyard, which an infantry regiment were temporarily occupying. Got a few things downtown and met a couple of fellows, we were rounded up and told to come back to camp, as the transport was in.

Wednesday, August 3.

We started loading in the morning. All afternoon I pushed trucks from our wagons to the ship. In evening went back to camp and found all tents struck. All marched from camp to ship at about midnight and slept aboard.

Thursday, August 4.

We have hammocks slung between decks. Helped load all day. The troops

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

on board are the Sheridan and Governor's troops, one-half the 1st Kentucky infantry, and ourselves.

Friday, August 5.

To-day we loaded mules and horses. We had to sling the mules and killed one that dropped out of the sling. Went up-town and got a bath. Left dock at 5.45.

Saturday, August 6.

Very smooth. Water is of an indigo blue. I was on guard during the night until 12 o'clock noon.

Sunday, August 7.

Second day out. Fine day and heavy ground swell. We are making about twelve knots.

Monday, August 8.

On guard until to-morrow at 9 A. M. Getting rougher all the time. Some fellows becoming sick. I feel first rate, though I am in the bottom deck.



On Board the "Manitoba"



On Board the "Manitoba"

Tuesday, August 9.

Sighted Porto Rico at 4 A. M. Is mountainous and quite beautiful. We overtook a tow that started from Newport News four days ahead of us. When our transport tried to run into Ponce where a lot of our ships are lying we ran aground off a little island, on which is a lighthouse. Stuck fast. Boats came out to us with news.

Wednesday, August 10.

I slept on deck. An attempt was made to pull us off but the tug did not succeed. Another steamer coming in ran aground close beside us. Our boat is lurching badly. Weather fairly rough. Ship pounding worse and worse.

Thursday, August 11.

Ship lurching in a jerky manner at times. To-night we were transferred to gunboat "Annapolis," where we slept on deck all night, and in morning were taken ashore and stacked our stuff around

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY 'A

the walls of an old cathedral. Very picturesque town. Buildings mostly warehouses, etc., one story high and made of stucco. Dwellings generally have porches and are built of wood, with a "patio" full of cocoa-palms, etc.

Friday, August 12.

Went up the beach with some fellows and took a swim in afternoon. Later drove into Ponce (two miles away) in small barouche. Very interesting town architecturally. Slept on cement pavement of church.

Saturday, August 13.

Wandered around town and up the beach. The transport is still aground. In afternoon talked to the governor's daughters, and tried to learn some Spanish. In evening went down to the landing and had some wine at a restaurant.

Sunday, August 14.

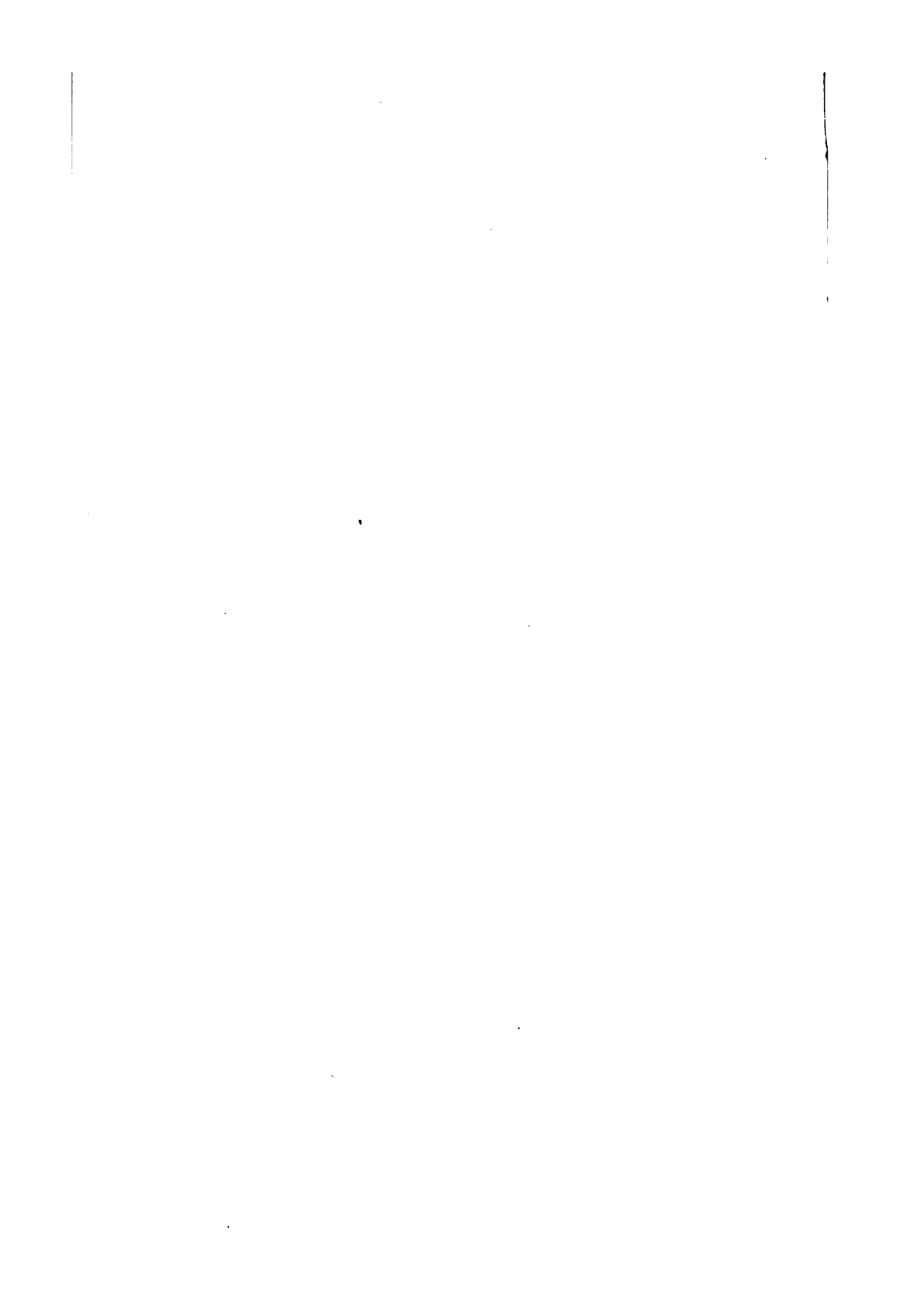
Went out on lighter and helped unload the horses. They had to be swung



The Cathedral at Ponce and the Picket Line



Early Morning at the Cathedral, Ponce, Porto Rico



from the ship 35 feet from the deck and would kick like mad in mid-air. We had to grab them when they came down. We took seventeen horses on our lighter, packed head to croup. As our meals are irregular and unsatisfactory we often buy our own.

Monday, August 15.

We took all the horses up the beach and into the sea. I had charge of two, one of them rather fractious. It was my first experience of the kind, but I managed to swim them all right and wash them off. Later I got a bad fall from one of them, landing square on my back.

Tuesday, August 16.

On guard to-day, raining cats and dogs. The first thing I did was to fall into a ditch up to my neck in water and black mud between the corral and the street. Had to get under the pump. To-day the battery moved into an old macaroni factory, dark, cobwebby and dirty.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Spent a very disagreeable night, very wet under foot.

Wednesday, August 17.

Kingsley and I fixed up some bunks at the end of the loft after opening it up. It was quite a secluded place and we made it very comfortable, so much so that the second morning we did not get up for roll call. I got extra detail for that.

Thursday, August 18.

Drove to Ponce and made a few purchases. Had a bully dinner at the Washington for 50 cents in our money. We had puree, eggs, beefsteak, veal and macaroni, kidneys and peas, pineapple with syrup, bananas and coffee. Lieutenant MacLeod drove back with us. To-morrow some of us move to a camp about five miles inland among the foothills.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

Friday, August 19.

Sent a box with a native earthen water jug in it to the "May." No work all day long. There are so many transports in the harbor it is hard to get lighters and tugs for them all. We have a detail of 25 men unloading the "Manitoba." One of our men fell down a hatchway yesterday and got badly hurt. Drivers and horses moved to a new camp.

Saturday, August 20.

Unloaded a large lighter all morning. It was hard work as there was no derrick, and the wagons (dismounted) had to be taken off by hand. Our forge wagon fell overboard, and we had a hard time landing it. Packed a box with coffee and cigars and sent it home by the "May."

Sunday, August 21.

In afternoon I took a walk back to Ponce. We stopped at the engineers' camp awhile and then got a lift from an

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

ox-cart. Dr. MacLeod quite sick; we took a message asking to send someone out to the Red Cross Hospital at Ponce to watch him during the night.

Monday, August 22.

Preparations to leave immediately for our new camp. The guns were taken over by details. Chapman shot himself in the foot this afternoon by fooling with his revolver. We left about 4 o'clock for our new camp, riding on the limbers and caissons. The camp is about two miles from Ponce near a stream on the slope of a hill, while the horses and guns are at the foot of the hill, and above the road. I had to go on duty as provisional guard and slept, when possible, without shelter. Growth of trees and brush all around.

Tuesday, August 23.

On guard from 5 A. M. until after 8 without breakfast, and did not get any

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

breakfast after I was relieved. The water in the stream is fine and cold, makes excellent bathing. Took a walk about a mile up the road and got some excellent pineapples.

Thursday, August 25.

Reichner and I got leave and went up the road foraging for a couple of miles. Then got a native pony and a donkey and started on a ride, two natives going along with us. We wound in and out, up and down, on mountain roads, getting on a worse road and into wilder country all the time, finally winding up some 17 kilometers from Ponce in a little village set in a valley. The natives treated us finely, we talked in Spanish (?) to them, and finally found a Frenchman and had quite a chat. Left there about 4 o'clock, reaching camp at 7, cooked supper then. Picked up several curios on the trip.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Friday, August 26.

On guard to-day, but got off for a while to participate in target practice with the four guns, which fired twenty rounds each. The target was found to be 1,900 yards away, and we did good work with shrapnel, scoring several hits. Continued on guard.

Saturday, August 27.

More target practice with shrapnel to-day; we blew the target to pieces. In the afternoon Kingsley and I rode donkeys in the same direction as the former trip, but not so far. A native went with us; he would take no pay.

Sunday, August 28.

In the afternoon went up the mountain to see the effect on our shooting of yesterday. The ground was very much torn. We brought back some bits of shell as souvenirs.



Gun Drill in Porto Rico



Target Practice in Porto Rico

1

Monday, August 29.

On stable guard to-day.

Tuesday, August 30.

Reveille at 4.30. A detail of fifty men took the guns and horses to the wharf to load on the transport. I spent all day around camp.

Thursday, September 1.

Went into Ponce and bought some souvenirs, etc., and had lunch there.

Friday, September 2.

Reveille at 4.30, broke camp. Loaded mule train with our luggage and ourselves and proceeded to Ponce. Went out on the first lighter, came in with a message, and then went out again and unloaded lighters all afternoon. Ship was loaded by 11 P. M., we did not take our horses on board. The transport is the "Mississippi."

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Saturday, September 3.

Sailed about 4 A. M. Troops A and C of New York, Governor's, Sheridan and City Troop of Philadelphia are on board. The New Yorkers are the only ones with horses. On guard in hold from 7 P. M. to 8 A. M.

Sunday, September 4.

Making about ten knots. The weather is fine and warm.

Monday, September 5.

Weather still hot, but fine. Every day between 10 A. M. and 12, we get under a salt water stream on the fore deck and soak awhile.

Tuesday, September 6.

Weather continues fair and warm. Our quarters are as good as can be expected. As only 200 horses are on board it is much cleaner than it was going down to Porto Rico.

Wednesday, September 7.

Every day is very hot, and we do nothing but swelter in the sun. Out of the wind and shade one gets in a dripping perspiration even when doing nothing.

Thursday, September 8.

On this whole trip we have been getting miserable rations. Salt water coffee, (once) musty crackers, half-cooked salmon and poor beef two or three times was all we could get.

Friday, September 9.

We ran into a northeaster during the night and it blew hard all day. The "Mississippi" made 200 knots to-day.

Saturday, September 10.

Sighted land early. America! Tugs and boats came down to meet us. There was lots of cheering and they followed us into Jersey City where a crowd was awaiting us. Went right aboard a train

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

where sandwiches and other good things were given us. Arrived in Philadelphia at 7 P. M. with a howling mob to welcome us. Marched to Union League and then to Horticultural Hall where they gave us a banquet and treated us like lords. At 9 o'clock we took a train to the armory where we were dismissed, having been granted a sixty-day furlough.

***ROSTER OF LIGHT BATTERY "A,"
PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEER AR-
TILLERY***

Adams, Robert N., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. July 2, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Alexander, Morton R., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Allen, William R., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Apptd. Artf. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. June 28, 1898; Prom. Sgt. July 26, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- Bacon, Charles C., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.;
Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Baird, John, Corp.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.
(N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; Prom. Sgt. June 26, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Baldwin, William S., Priv.; Res. Nyack, N. Y.;
Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Barker, Raymond C., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Barrit, Alexander G., Priv.; Res. Merchantville,
N. J.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Barrit, William P., Priv.; Res. Merchantville,
N. J.; Enrd. June 17, 1898; M. I. June 17,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Bartholemew, George P., Priv.; Res. Jeanes-
ville, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June
16, 1898; Dischd. Oct. 13, 1898.
- Bartram, Edwin B., Priv.; Res. St. Davids, Pa.;
Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Bassonette, William H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa.; Enrd. June 22, 1898, M. I. June 22,

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

1898; Died Oct. 8, 1898, in Philadelphia of typhoid fever.

Bayard, George L., Priv.; Res. Plymouth Meeting, Pa.; Enrd. June 17, 1898; M. I. June 17, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Bettle, Samuel, Jr., Priv.; Res., Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Blackmore, George G., Priv.; Res., Cincinnati, Ohio; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; Dischd. Nov. 11, 1898.

Bodine, Alexander N., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Boyd, Albert D., Jr., Priv.; Res. Uniontown, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Boyle, Samuel A., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Apptd. Artf. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. July 2, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Brewer, Edward H., Corp.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Sgt. June 26, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- Bright, Harris L., Priv.; Res. Overbrook, Pa.;
Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Brockie, Arthur H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; Apptd. Artf. May 6, 1898;
Prom. Corp. June 28, 1898; M. O. with Baty.
Nov. 19, 1898.
- Brooke, George H., Corp.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19,
1898.
- Brown, Henry H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.
(N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; Dischd. July 18, 1898, by
telegraphic order Asst. Sect. War to accept
appointment as contract surg.
- Brown, Owsley, Priv.; Res. Princeton, N. J.;
Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Bullock, James M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19,
1898.
- Burroughs, Horatio M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Caldwell, James H., Jr., Priv.; Res. Princeton, N. J.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Cardeza, Louis J. M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Carlile, Norman W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Chapman, Charles J., Priv.; Res. Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Cheston, Alexander R., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Cheston, Daniel M., Jr., Corp.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Chew, Arthur C., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Cheyney, Edward L., Priv.; Res. Cheyney, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- Church, Edgar M., Sgt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Clark, Robert J., Mus.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898 (erroneously enlisted as Robert H. Clark); M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Clark, John H., Sgt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898, M. I. May, 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. as Priv. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Coates, Crawford, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. July 27, 1898; M. I. July 27, 1898; Prom. Corp. Aug. 24, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Colfelt, James H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. July 2, 1898; Dischd. July 30, 1898, per telegraphic order A. A. G., W. Dept., to accept commission as 2d Lieut. Co. H, 4th P. V. I.
- Colhoun, George F., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Collings, Robert Z., Priv.; Res. Camden, N. J.; Enrd. June 20, 1898; M. I. June 20, 1898;

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Dischd. Aug. 22, 1898; per S. O. 181, Aug. 23, 1898, at Port of Ponce, P. R.
- Cresswell, Charles T., 1st Lieut.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Resigned July 21, 1898; per S. O. 170 W. Dept. A. G. O.
- Crowhurst, Ernest H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Q. M. Sgt. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Dewing, Hiram E., Priv.; Res. Stamford, Conn.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Doland, Charles McC., Priv.; Res. Spokane, Wash.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Dornan, Robert, 2d, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Douglas, Harry R., Priv.; Res. Huntingdon, Pa.; Enrd. June 20, 1898; M. I. June 20, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Douglas, James B., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Duncan, William D., Priv.; Res. Harrisburg, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- Dwight, Richard E., Priv.; Res. Plainfield, N. J.;
Enrd. June 26, 1898; M. I. June 26, 1898;
Prom. Corp. Aug. 24, 1898; M. O. with
Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Earl, Edward B., Priv.; Res. Rosemont, Pa.;
Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Earl, Samuel R., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.
(N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19,
1898.
- Edwards, George W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; Apptd. Artf. May 6, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. as Priv. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Ellis, Thomas S., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.;
Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898;
Died July 3, 1898, at Glen Hosp., Ft. Monroe,
Va.
- Finley, Charles B., Jr., Priv.; Res. Elkton, Md.;
Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Gausler, Augustus R., Priv.; Res. Camden, N. J.;
Enrd. June 20, 1898; M. I. June 20, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Grubb, Parker R., Priv.; Res. West Hanover,
Dauphin Co., Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898;

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Guss, John N., Priv.; Res. West Chester, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Haggerty, Richard J., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Haines, Harold A., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hanna, Meredith, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Harris, Charles M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. June 28, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hart, Benjamin, Jr.; Priv.; Res. Moorestown, N. J.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 1898.
- Hartel, Walter W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hay, George D., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- Hayden, Arthur R., Artf.; Res. Tallmadge, Ohio; Enrd. June 20, 1898; M. I. June 20, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Headman, John M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Herring, Charles M. P., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hickey, Thomas A., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hickok, Ross, Priv.; Res. Harrisburg, Pa.; Enrd. May 4, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. July 2, 1898; Dischd. July 28, 1898, to accept commission per telegraphic order A. A. G. W. Dept.
- Hickok, William O., 4th, Priv.; Res. Harrisburg, Pa., Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- High, Nelson K., Wag.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty, Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hincken, Robert E., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Hofmann, Charles L., Priv.; Res. Norwood, Pa.;
Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Howell, Frederic W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Howell, James W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.;
Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Howell, Karl L., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.
(N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19,
1898.
- Howell, Zophar L., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Huey, Mifflin W., Priv.; Res. Bustleton, Pa.;
Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hunsberger, Charles A., Priv.; Res. Chestnut
Hill, Pa.; Enrd. June 22, 1898; M. I. June
22, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Hyndman, Harry T., Priv.; Res. Wilkes-Barre,
Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Irwin, Hallowell, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.;
Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

- Jessup, John M., Jr., Priv.; Res. Woodbury, N. J.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Johnson, Joseph W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Junkin, Joseph De F., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Kelley, Albert B., Q. M. Sgt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Dischd. July 29, 1898, by telegraphic order A. A. G., W. Dept.
- Kelly, Addison W., Priv.; Res. New York City, N. Y.; Enrd. July 11, 1898; M. I. July 11, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Kent, William E., Priv.; Res. Binghamton, N. Y.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Kernocken, Frederic, Priv.; Res. New York City, N. Y.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Kimball, Harrison G., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Died Oct. 13, 1898, at Presbyterian Hosp., Philadelphia, of typhoid fever.

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- Kingsley, Carter R., Priv.; Res. Bath, N. Y.;
Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Knight, Joseph S., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.
(N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. O.
May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19,
1898.
- Kollock, Harry, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.;
Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Large, Robert H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.;
Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898;
Dischd. June 28, 1898, to accept commission
as 2d Lieut. Co. G., 9th Regt., P. V. I., per
telegraphic order of Asst. Sect. War.
- Lees, Samuel, Saddler; Res. Trenton, N. J.;
Enrd. June 20, 1898; M. I. June 20, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Lewis, Clarence R., 2d Lieut.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.
May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19,
1898.
- Lloyd, William F., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia,
Pa.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18,
1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Locher, James R.; Priv.; Res. Lancaster, Pa.;
Enrd. June 21, 1898; M. I. June 21, 1898;
M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

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- Logan, James A., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Dischd. July 25, 1898, to accept commission per telegraphic order A. A. G., W. Dept.
- Logan, John W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Longacre, John M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty, Nov. 19, 1898.
- Lucas, John H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- MacLeod, George I., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Dischd. Aug. 1, 1898, to accept appointment as contract surg., per telegraphic order A. A. G.
- MacLeod, Norman, 1st, Sgt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Dischd. July 25, 1898; Comsd. 2d Lieut. Light Baty. A July 25, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Martin, Carl N., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

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- Martin, Edward L., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Martin, Walter W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. to Vety. Surg. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- McCall, Samuel K., Priv.; Res. York, Pa.; Enrd. June 21, 1898; M. I. June 21, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- McCloskey, John F., Priv.; Res. Chestnut Hill, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- McClure, James R., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- McGrath, George W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- McNish, Frederic B., Priv.; Res. Cambridge, N. Y.; Enrd. June 26, 1898; M. I. June 26, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Miller, Albert R., Priv.; Res. Overbrook, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 18, 1898.

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- Miller, Hiram, Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Mills, Paul D., Sgt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Dischd. June 18, 1898, by S. O. 143 Hdg. A, same date.
- Mohr, John K., Corp.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Montgomery, Grenville D., Priv.; Res. Council Bluffs, Ia.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; Dischd. July 23, 1898, Telegraphic order A. A. G., W. Dept.
- Montgomery, Robert H., Priv.; Res. Germantown, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Montgomery, Robert L., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. to Guidon July 19, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Moorhouse, William L., Priv.; Res. Germantown, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Morgan, William C., Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

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- Morice, William N., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. to Corp. June 28, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Mortimer, George D. E., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Newhall, George T., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Nugent, William J., Artf.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Overfield, Peter D., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Palmer, Byron W., Priv.; Res. New York City, N. Y.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Palmer, Norman, Sgt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Pancoast, William H., 2d Lieut.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27,

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- 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Comsd. 1st Lieut. July 25, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Parke, Frank, Priv.; Res. Coatesville, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Parker, Richard R., Priv.; Res. Merchantville, N. J.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Peel, William P., Artf.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 23, 1898; M. I. June 23, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Pepper, Benjamin F., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Dischd. August 2, 1898, per telegraphic order A. A. G.
- Plank, Edward R., Priv.; Res. Christiana, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Potter, William W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898, M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Potter, Wilson, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

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- Ralston, Francis W., Jr., Corp.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Sgt. June 26, 1898; Prom. to 1st Sgt. July 26, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Rambo, Albert S., Sgt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Rand, Robert, Priv.; Res. Princeton, N. J.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Reakirt, James L., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Reichner, Frederick F., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Renouf, Arthur, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Rhodes, Frank M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Roberts, Charles H., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.

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- May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Roesing, Frank M., Priv.; Res. Chicago, Ill.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Rogers, Charles, Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Rosengarten, Albert H., Corp.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Rowland, Benjamin, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Ruegenberg, John M., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Sayen, Henry L., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Schenck, Frederick D. P., Priv.; Res. Ardmore, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Schoch, Layton M., Priv.; Res. Stroudsburg, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

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- Schoff, Jay J., Priv.; Res. Media, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Schwarz, William B., Priv.; Res. Princeton, N. J.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. June 28, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Seymore, William E., Priv.; Res. New York City, N. Y.; Enrd. June 26, 1898; M. I. June 26, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Sharp, Norman W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Skinner, Clifford R., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Slaughter, Francis W., Priv.; Res. Germantown, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Smith, Harold P., Priv.; Res. Princeton, N. J.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. June 28, 1898; Died Sept. 12, 1898, at Nyack, N. Y., of disease contracted in line of duty.
- Stauffer, James D., Priv.; Res. Lancaster, Pa.; Enrd. June 21, 1898; M. I. June 21, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

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- Steel, James W., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 28, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Trumpeter May 6, 1898; Dischd. July 18, 1898; per S. O. 170 W. Dept. A. G. O.
- Stevenson, Alfred B., Priv.; Res. Lindley Station, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Stevenson, Henry J., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Stevenson, James H., Priv.; Res. Lindley Station, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 16, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Stewart, Alexander M., Jr., Priv.; Res. Princeton, N. J.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 18, 1898.
- Stockton, William B., Priv.; Res. Phoenixville, Pa.; Enrd. June 18, 1898; M. I. June 18, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 1898.
- Stokes, Thomas P., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Swift, Thomas R., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.

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- May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Townsend, Delmar K., Priv.; Res. Camden, N. J.; Enrd. June 15, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Turner, Francis, Priv.; Res. Montclair, N. J.; Enrd. June 22, 1898; M. I. June 22, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Vaux, Henry P., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; Prom. Corp. June 28, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Vaux, Richard, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Wadsworth, James W., Jr., Priv.; Res. Geneseo, N. Y.; Enrd. July 23, 1898; M. I. July 23, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Walbridge, George B., Priv.; Res. Stony Fork, Pa.; Enrd. June 20, 1898; M. I. June 20, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Walters, Benjamin S., Priv.; Res. Lansdowne, Pa.; Enrd. June 14, 1898; M. I. June 14, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.
- Warburton, Barclay H., Capt.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I.

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May 6, 1898; on special recruiting duty from June 14 to 23, 1898, per G. O. 61 A. G. O., June 1, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Whitesides, John G., Corp.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Williams, John, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa. (N. G. P.); Enrd. April 27, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Williamson, Edward B., Artf.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 23, 1898; M. I. June 23, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Willing, H. A. William, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. May 5, 1898; M. I. May 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Wilson, William, Jr., Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 16, 1898; M. I. June 15, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

Witherspoon, Preston, Priv.; Res. Richmond, Va.; Enrd. July 6, 1898; M. I. July 6, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

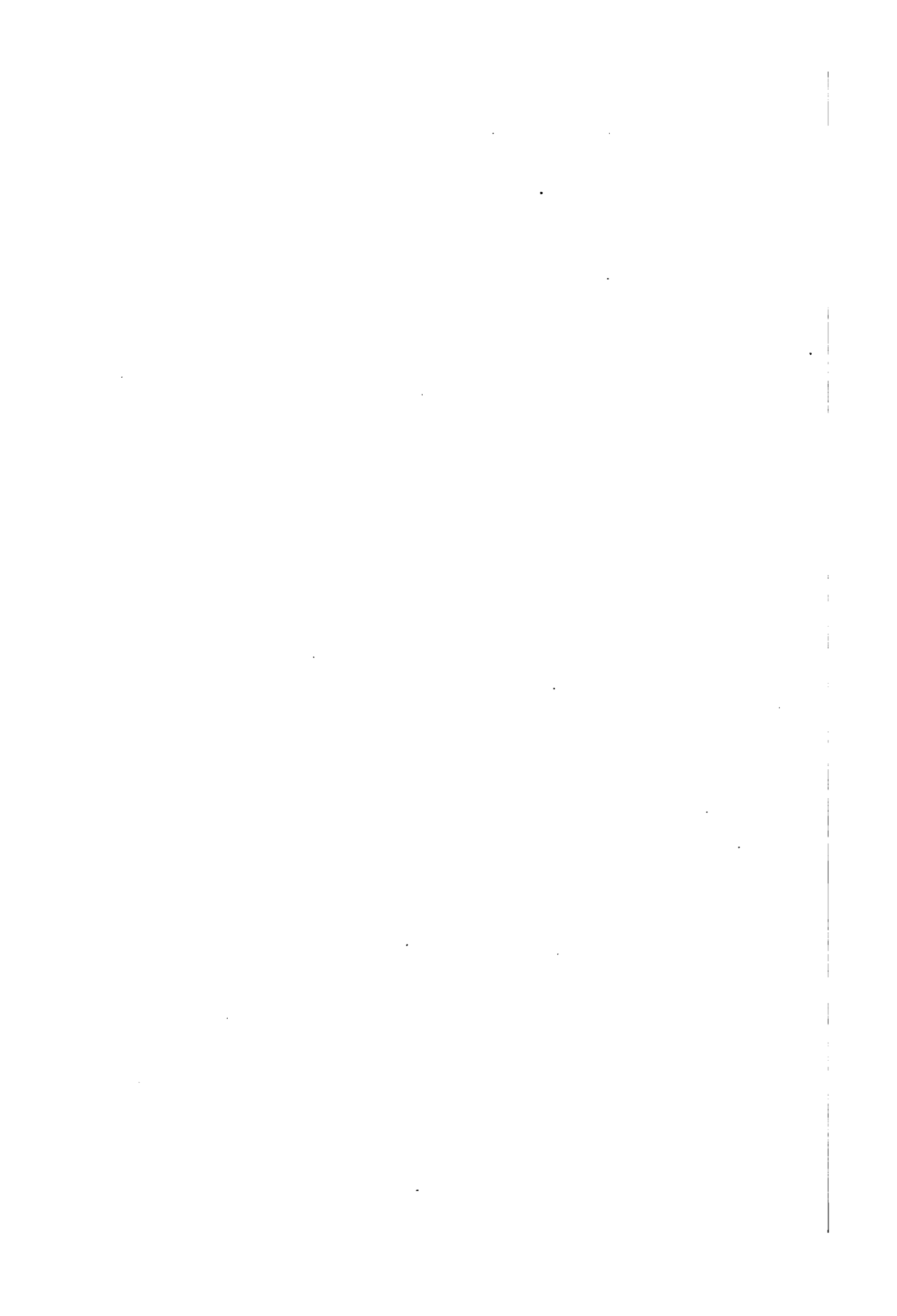
Wunder, Theodore, Priv.; Res. Philadelphia, Pa.; Enrd. June 17, 1898; M. I. June 17, 1898; M. O. with Baty. Nov. 19, 1898.

THE RETURN OF BATTERY "A"

The story of the arrival of Battery A begins properly at the lower bay, New York, for though there were Troop A of New York, and Troop C of Brooklyn on the transport "Mississippi," there were more Philadelphians on tugs in the lower bay and on the pier at Jersey City than there were residents of Greater New York. About 10 o'clock the transport appeared and was at once surrounded by the tugs. The cavalry and artillery flags flew at the masthead, answering the question that had long been in the minds of all those who had gathered there to meet the troops, telling them there had been no deaths on the voyage. The tugs drew closer alongside, keeping pace with the transport and the mass of humanity along the sides and in the rigging, which had seemed as black as flies gathering on molasses, resolved itself into brown-clad figures hanging over



Fiftieth Anniversary Banquet at Horticultural Hall



THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

the sides and standing confidently in perilous places. Then signals began to fly between the tugs and the ship and back. There were no men seriously sick. That was the answer to the first question and a buzz of satisfaction and relief went up from the seven tugs. They were close enough now to recognize faces, and the soldiers, here and there catching the eye of some friend, began making gestures as of pouring with a look of inquiry. "Yes, indeed, tubs of it in the city," somebody called back. One could tell from the motions whether a man was thinking of beer or whiskey, and some admiring Brooklynites, after viewing a very earnest pantomime by one of their friends, decided he was looking for a cocktail. There was a great deal of chaffing, but the tugs had to keep their distance until the transport had passed quarantine. The health officer took his time about coming from the station on his tug, but his inspection of the boat

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

took only about twenty minutes, and then the other tugs lined up alongside and the friends and delicacies began to pile on board.

“We thought we might meet a few,” said one soldier, “but we did not expect anything like this.” It surprised them, apparently, to hear that Philadelphia had waited two days to give them a reception.

Governor Hastings and Major Richardson came down on the United States Quartermaster’s tug. Every new tug that joined the ship increased the soldiers’ surprise, but at the pier in Jersey City their surprise was greatest, for nearly all the people there gathered within the police lines to greet them were Philadelphians whose faces they were used to seeing every day. It was half an hour before the first man got off the boat.

The “Mississippi” was under command of Major Flagler of the Engineer Corps, and Major C. S. W. Jones, of the Govern-

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or's Troop of Harrisburg, being the senior officer, had charge of the troops. There were on board 613 men and 24 officers, as follows:

Troop A, N. Y.	86 men	2 officers	
Troop C, N. Y.	92	" 3	"
City Troop, Pa.	93	" 3	"
Governor's Troop, Pa.	94	" 3	"
Sheridan Troop, Pa.	97	" 2	"
Battery A, Pa.	151	" 3	"

There were five batterymen on the sick list, but it was catarrhal fever, dysentery, from change of water, they said. The sick men were Crawford Coates, Warner Johnson, H. J. Stevenson, Harold Smith and Edward Cheyney. Corporal Morice was not on the ship, having been left in hospital at Ponce in charge of Sergeant Norman Palmer, who is nursing him.

The unloading arrangements were not very good. The sick men came down a plank set at an angle of forty-five degrees

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

and two or three of them got bad tumbles. The troopers and batterymen were given their dinners at the Jersey City station by the National Relief Commission, and got away about 4 o'clock, many of their friends going on the same train. The guns were left on the transport, in charge of Quartermaster Crowhurst, who was quartermaster of the whole boat. The city committee had the transportation warrant ready to fill out, and had made arrangements to have the Philadelphia trains run on express time. The Battery train made a fast run and reached Broad and Washington Avenue at 6.45 o'clock.

Mayor Warwick and the reception committee were on hand early, as were the Second City Troop and Battery D, which were to be the escorts of the returning soldiers. General Morrell and his staff were conspicuous among the crowd which greeted us at the station, as was also ex-Postmaster General Wanamaker

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

with his family, including his daughter, the wife of Captain Warburton, of the returning battery.

When the batterymen had been released by the crowd which had seized upon them as soon as they got off the cars, Captain Warburton formed the men in sections to load the wagons with baggage. Blankets, belts, and all the personal paraphernalia of the soldiers was thrown in, and though the officers kept their swords, the men were unencumbered in the march to Horticultural Hall. After a short wait the battery reformed and marched as infantry, company front, up Broad Street. The start was the signal for a wave of enthusiasm that traveled with their march. The men marched into Horticultural Hall in double file and stood at their places at the tables while the Mayor addressed them:

“I will make no speech to hungry men. Every man of you is a hero, and the republic and your city are grateful.

God bless each one of you. Welcome home, and fall to.”

REMINISCENCES IN SERVICE

1898

Although at the time I regretted the breach of discipline, and I know my tent mate and companion did too, the nature of same has a humorous side which I feel sure will prove interesting and recall to the minds of the old 98 Battery men the first punishment administered (not the last by any means) during the campaign.

Upon receiving orders to move to Newport News and establish a camp where we were to wait until further orders to move to the front, we left Mount Gretna for the sunny South.

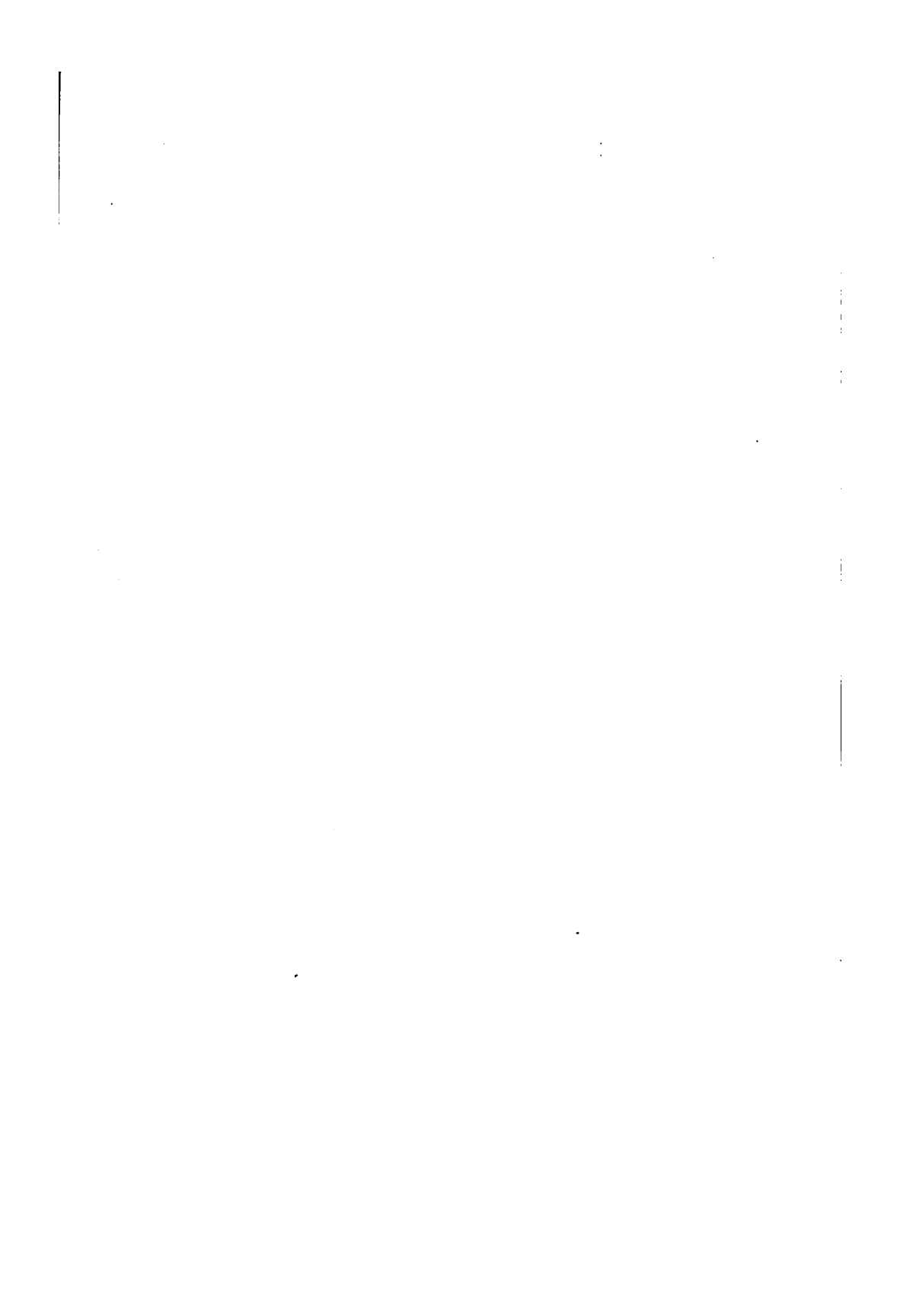
The site picked for us at Newport News was certainly all that could be desired. Situated on a level piece of ground next to the big ship building plant on the



The Kitchen, Porto Rico



Breaking Camp in Porto Rico



THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

banks of the James River, with a fine beach below, made the men take on a new lease on life and more willing to do the arduous tasks and duties of a soldier. Now therein lies the tale. Naturally, with the thermometer registering around the 100 mark, the river so near, and no one to object to our taking a swim in the garb supplied by nature, the inducement was great and the excuses many to get down to the beach in the water.

I must say the officers were very lenient with the men in allowing them as much time as possible to enjoy the waters of the James, but on the day upon which the breach of discipline occurred there was a most important piece of work to do, namely dig a trench around our big mess tent. Although neither my tent mate nor myself were afraid of work (which we afterwards proved), on this particular day we had a pass which allowed us to leave camp and not report for duty until evening mess call. After visiting the

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

town of Newport News the best part of the afternoon and arriving at camp fully one hour and a half before mess call, our one thought (and in fact we hurried home on that account) was to divest ourselves of uniforms and take a swim in the river.

While in our tent (which overlooked the mess tent) getting ready for the cooling waters, we chuckled to ourselves, thinking how lucky we were to have chosen that day for our trip in town and the pass which held good until the time when we thought the trench would be dug. On our way to the river we had to pass our comrades and chided them about the heat and work and invited them to come with us for a bath. The First Sergeant seeing us and hearing the remarks, immediately called after us, telling us to report at once to help dig the trench. We chuckled again (this was the last time). Knowing that our pass was good yet for at least an hour and

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thinking he had forgotten we had one, we proceeded to the river. I can assure you we enjoyed that bath more than any we ever had and stayed until the last minute in the water. Imagine our surprise upon our return to find the men had ceased work on the trench, though only about one quarter finished. Something in the air and the expression on the fellows' faces told us that there was trouble brewing. And it wasn't long before we found out what it was. The First Sergeant was waiting at our tent and informed us that we had disobeyed his command to help dig the trench, and as a punishment we were to start right in and not stop until we had finished digging the part unfinished.

To say the least, we felt pretty badly, and also did not relish the idea of completing such a task as that set before us. However, we decided not to make a kick, and as we were feeling refreshed from our bath started in with a will to make the

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

best trench we knew how. Of course the other fellows gave us the laugh and many were the jests and remarks thrown our way, especially while the men were at mess and we were on the outside digging away. Now the finish of the trench proved to be our finish too. As I said before, we tried to dig the best trench in the camp, and we did, as was proved by the satisfaction of the Captain and other officers. Unfortunately, it was so good that the captain started to congratulate the men on their work, not knowing the work had been done by my tent mate and myself or why we had been instructed to do it. It was not long, however, before he was told the truth, and thinking it the time and place to show that discipline was the proper thing, instructed the First Sergeant to cut off our privilege for passes outside of camp for two weeks from that date. This punishment, although it does not sound severe, came like a shock to my comrade and myself, as it was the

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first to be given by our Captain and naturally caused a stir in the camp, and we were looked upon as prisoners and called such in a good-natured way. Then again we had made some very attractive engagements outside the camp for several evenings, and knew an explanation would be cheerfully given by some of the other fellows as to why we would be unable to attend, which would make it hard for us to explain afterwards. After serving a week of our sentence, the brother-in-law of one of my friends came down to Old Point Comfort with his family, and in visiting the camp invited me over to the Chamberlin Hotel, together with several others, to dinner, *a treat which every man relished*. Of course I had to explain my reasons for not being able to accept, but as the gentleman in question was a friend of the Captain's he said he would ask him if I couldn't get off for that one evening. Imagine his surprise and also mine when the Captain told him that

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

he had not remembered the affair and personally gave him a pass to give me to leave camp. I think I enjoyed that little excursion more than anything in my life and upon returning to camp was pleased to find that my partner had also been given a pass and the punishment revoked. It is a fact though that whenever we passed the mess tent our eyes always lingered a little longer on the trench which caused so much trouble.

C. M. Prevost Herring.

* * *

While stationed at the port of Ponce, during which time we slept on the pavement immediately in front of the Catholic church, the writer, with several of his confreres, went one day, as was customary when guard duties did not keep us in camp, to the town of Ponce, where eventually, and also in accordance with custom, we entered the most popular café for the purpose of enjoying one or more Cognac Limeades. While seated at a table, a

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

man—unmistakably a gentleman and a Spaniard—came up and, addressing the writer, asked the question if we were aware of the fact that the proprietor of the establishment we were then patronizing was not only a Spaniard in all his sympathies but as well a sergeant in the Spanish Volunteer Army. But inasmuch as a number of similar places were owned by Porto Ricans whose sympathies were with the Americans, he thought it quite likely we might wish to patronize the latter instead. Before making the above remarks he presented a card which had written upon it: "This is to certify that Señor —— has been of very great service to me ever since my arrival upon the island." Signed: "Nelson A. Miles, General Commanding." The reverse side proved the card to be a personal one of General Miles.

Upon the strength of this information, a man who had graduated at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and acting as an

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

interpreter, was called and asked if the proprietor was in. Upon being informed in the affirmative his presence was requested. A few moments later a man of about six feet three in stature appeared and through the interpreter the writer told him that the representatives of the American Service had been informed he was a Spanish sympathizer, and that as a result there was much indignation felt—in fact it was questionable if we could hold our men in check as it was their desire to create an uprising. However, if he would undertake to display the American flag over his establishment we thought it probable trouble might be averted.

Not having the American colors in his possession he informed us of his inability to comply with our request, but said he would see if it were possible to obtain an American flag.

Having seen from this a partial but bloodless victory, it was then demanded

that each man then in his place (and there must have been fully fifty present) should have his favorite beverage "on the house." The interpreter put this question to the proprietor and obtained his consent. Then a further demand was made for those at the table with the writer—that in addition we should have a large plate of sponge cakes. These with the drinks were most thoroughly enjoyed.

After having been served gratis, the interpreter returned and presented a formidable looking document which, upon examination, purported that the proprietor was a prisoner of war of the United States of America on parole, and that his person would be delivered to the authorities upon demand, the said document having been duly executed by General Wilson.

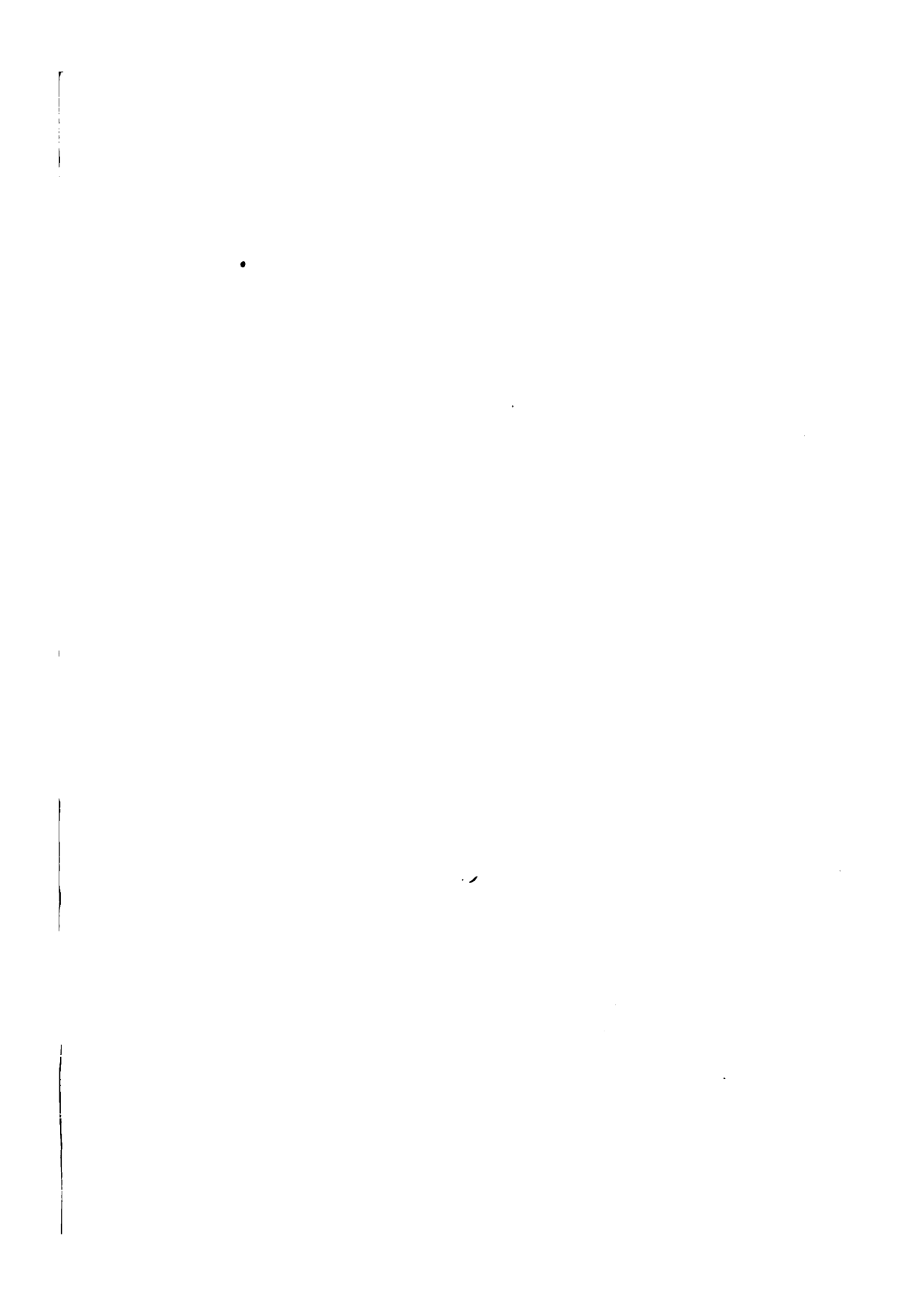
The next day, upon returning to Ponce, we found that this place, as well as all others of a similar nature, were duly

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

closed and in fact remained in this condition until about the third day when, upon returning to "Mine Host," our delight was considerable to find crossed above the mirror in his place two American flags. It might be added that the foregoing was the cause of a very soft berth to some of the Provost Guard, for we found stationed in the café a member of this body, and in fact as long as the Battery remained in Porto Rico some sentry was posted there and, it is natural to assume, obtained the perquisites of office.

Wm. Wilson, Jr.

An amusing incident of the Porto Rican campaign is related by a former batteryman. He was on sentry duty one bright moonlight night, and had a post about half way up a hill. On the top of the hill was the post of X—, of the same relief, a quiet and thoughtful fellow. As two members of another





First Sergeant Norman MacLeod



Guidon Sergeant Robert L. Montgomery

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

outfit had been found stabbed while on sentry duty only a few nights before the majority of the sentries realized how necessary it was to keep a sharp lookout.

Presently our friend noticed Norman MacLeod, then First Sergeant, making the rounds. After MacLeod had passed by our friend noticed him stop at the top of the hill, and then advance on tip-toes in the direction of X—'s post, which our friend could not see.

About a half hour later X— came down the hill and hailed our friend. "Did Norman catch you?" he asked.

"No indeed; what was the matter with you? I saw Norman creeping upon you."

"Oh, I did not see him," drawled X—.

"Did not see him? What do you mean?"

"Well, at least not until he touched my shoulder. The fact was that it was such a clear bright night and I was tired of doing nothing I spread my poncho on the ground and was playing solitaire."

CHAPTER VII

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

THIRD SECTION

IN April of 1902 the United Mine Workers of America had declared a strike throughout the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and the local authorities not being able to handle the situation, had called on the Governor for help to enforce the law.

The Governor, after carefully looking into the situation, ordered into the field a small part of the National Guard of the state.

This measure seemed to have a quieting effect in the districts to which the troops were assigned, but there was a noticeable increase in the lawlessness of the localities which were not thus protected.

This condition remained throughout

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

the summer and at intervals additional troops were put in the field.

In the Battery we were watching the situation carefully, some of us hoping to be ordered out, others fearing we would not be allowed to take part, all of us, however, were keeping in touch with the First Sergeant, and as many of us were on our vacations when the order finally came it was well we had taken the precaution to leave our addresses behind us.

In the latter part of September college had opened and I was very busy trying to maintain the dignity which is proper to every college junior when one day I returned to my house about 4 P. M. to find that a policeman had appeared with orders for me to report to the Battery Armory at 8 P. M. that evening.

Putting on my "little suit of blue," I dined with my family and immediately repaired to the Armory, where there was much to be done and much being done.

After getting the equipment in readi-

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

ness and being ordered to remain at the Armory, most of us had decided to try for a little sleep when orders reached us for one of the sections to join the 2d Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., at the railroad station. Whitesides, our Top Sergeant, with his section of two guns left us and that was the last time we saw them until our train was on its way home and the strike was over.

After this, most of us settled ourselves for a sleep, but that was as far as it went, for there were a few choice spirits who believed that a general celebration was in order and their wishes with their spirits won the day, or rather destroyed the night for the sleepier contingent.

Early the next morning horses began to arrive and we immediately paired them and hitched them to the guns. Edgar Church, lieutenant in command of the third section, in which I was a corporal, came over and ordered his sergeant, Louis Cardeza, to pull the section

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

out for Thirteenth and Callowhill, where the 3d Infantry, N. G. P., was entraining.

Arriving at the station we immediately put the guns aboard flat cars and the six horses in a box car and got in the latter ourselves, to protect the ammunition which was in one end of this car.

The train had no sooner started than we began to realize we were not the most popular people in Philadelphia; in going under the Fifteenth Street bridge we heard jeers and looked up in time to dodge a shower of missiles, one of which (a large iron bolt) sailed between two men who were sitting in the open door of the box car, just missing the head of Lavino.

This sort of demonstration continued as long as we were within the city limits and gave us all some food for speculation, and to some extent prepared us for the sight which met us on our arrival at Minersville.

There one of the local unions had been

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

having a meeting which had broken up just as our train pulled into the siding. The meeting place was in a public hall at the top of a hill overlooking the railroad, and as the train stopped, 3,000 miners were coming out of this hall and down the hill toward us.

We were ordered to remain in the cars until the officers had had a conference with the Chief of Police; this, I think, many of us were glad to do, but to our amazement a large number of the miners came over to us and offered to help get our guns and horses off the cars, and eventually this offer of help was accepted.

We were then marched out to the Primrose Colliery of the Lytle Coal Company and were ordered into camp on the grounds surrounding the superintendent's house. This was on top of a small mountain above the town of Minersville and overlooked the latter.

It was difficult to get the camp equipment up this hill and we went to bed that

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

night sleeping under the tarpaulins, which were spread over the guns. These would have been exceedingly close quarters if Lavino and Stewart had not been ordered to the superintendent's office for duty as telephone orderlies.

At dark we had had nothing to eat since leaving Philadelphia, and I was ordered to report to Sam Boyle, who was with the Battery in Porto Rico, but who at this time was Captain and Commissary of the 3d Infantry. The only thing he had on hand was bread and asking how many men we had he gave me ten loaves—one for each man.

The next morning we turned out cold and stiff and went to work erecting the camp. Our street with the stables was on one flank of the regimental camp and at the end of the street we had a very convenient chicken-house from which we were able to secure eggs every morning and now and then an occasional chicken.

The work in this locality was rather

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

more of routine than we had expected—a drill in the morning, varied now and then by target practice on a pistol range we erected, and a patrol in force in the afternoons, getting back in time to participate with the regiment in afternoon parade in the streets of Minersville, and stable guard at night.

The morning drills were quite interesting, as the government had not published a drill regulation for the 30-30 Colt automatic guns, and "Churchie" devoted his time to formations which would meet conditions should we be suddenly attacked by a large, well armed, well disciplined and very brave body of strikers.

One night a telephone message came to the camp that a washery in the neighborhood had been blown up by strikers and we were ordered at 2 A. M. to limber up and get over there only to find a deep and heavy silence and much darkness.

The next day five Lithuanians were

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

arrested for the outrage, but no information could be gotten from them, although they were kept in the guard house for four days, as they could not speak English. They were able, however, to make the commanding officer understand that they were lonely without their wives, who were looked up and given comfortable quarters in the open guard tent with their husbands.

We were taken out for target practice one afternoon and were told to fire at the side of a mountain about three-quarters of a mile away—a nice black spot was picked out as a target and we opened fire. It was afterwards decided that our aim was not what it might have been, as the “black spot” turned out to be the mouth of a mine which began to empty itself of non-union miners while we were firing. As the guns fired at the rate of 480 shots per minute it was also decided that a stray shot might accidentally hit some of these men and we were ordered to “cease

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

firing," very much to the disappointment of quite a large gallery of union men who had turned up to watch the practice.

While returning from one of our morning drills "Churchie" decided to go into town and instructed Louis Cardeza to take us back to camp as quickly as possible. This was an opportunity not to be missed, for we had never found out of what speed our "Evening Telegraph" horses were capable, so Louis on a "shad-bellied," raw-boned steed, about sixteen hands high, decided to get "to camp as quickly as possible," and told us to hit it up; for this we needed no particular instruction and started at a gallop at the top of a hill. As we went down the grade we saw a bunch of strikers at the bottom; as they saw us coming, they seemed struck with amazement and then, we thought, much enthusiasm, for they all ran to one side of the road and began to wave their arms and shout at us—cheering us as we thought. But after we



The Third Section of the Battery at Minersville, Pa., October, 1922

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

had passed them we turned to see how well we had covered them with dust, to find that the left wheel had come off the gun carriage and was somewhat behind us and our rear gun, but still coming down the hill. We therefore waited for it, put it on and were overtaken by an unkind commanding officer who could discover no merit in our chariot race, and who cast a gloom over all such sporting events.

Soon after this exhibition of skill and horsemanship we were ordered to entrain with the headquarters and two battalions of the 3d Regiment for Audenried, a small town five miles outside of Hazleton. On our arrival at Audenried we found we were to be quartered in a school house which had been condemned the year before as one end had fallen into a mine which was under the school and in which there had been a number of cave-ins.

We found in the neighborhood, a country hotel which had a vacant room on the ground floor; here we spread our blankets

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

on the floor, each two men placing at their heads their "ditty bags" and an oil stove, which latter had been purchased at Minersville to keep the tents warm at night—this they did, at the expense of cleanliness and beauty, for it was not uncommon for four out of the nine men to turn out in the mornings covered with soot.

At Audenried, however, these stoves served another and equally delightful purpose—the room was not over large and consequently the stoves did not have to work overtime to saturate the atmosphere with the odor of kerosene.

One of the men could not stand draughts and would not allow the windows to be opened, but fortunately some of the clap-boarding had fallen off the house and there was a gentle and continuous breeze, laden at all times with frost, circulating over the floor.

The regimental headquarters discovering us thus comfortably situated, de-

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

cided that there was no other such attractive place to establish the adjutant's office, and consequently Captain Cresswell, another former member of the Battery, during the Spanish War, took one end of the room for his clerk's abode.

This made very little difference, however, as we were on the march at 4 A. M. each morning and returning at 8 A. M. were given two hours off, then a drill for two hours, then mess and a rest until 4 P. M. Then we started out on another hike to patrol certain sections where the miners either were going to or returning from work at these ungodly hours. The evenings were spent unprofitably in attempting to make friends with our feminine neighbors who persisted in boycotting us most outrageously.

On one of our morning patrols we reached a small town called McAdoo where the labor union spirit was particularly strong and where everyone had been out of work ever since the strike was in-

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

augurated. These people had given the local authorities much trouble at different times, sometimes the whole town taking part in the riots.

Just before we reached this place we discovered that three of the horses needed shoeing badly, so we searched the town for, and found, a blacksmith shop with the intention of having the shoes attended to, but unfortunately for us the townspeople had undertaken to boycott the troops, and consequently when they saw us unhitching one of our horses before the shop, they divined our purpose immediately and rushing out into the roadway completely surrounded us and blocked our way to the door of the shop, making rather an ugly situation. But Church ordered the cannoneers and gunners to stand on top of the limber chests with drawn pistols and calling to the drivers, who by this time had unhitched their horses, to follow him, he spurred his horse and, making him rear, plunged

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

him into the crowd which gave away and left a clear path to the shop door. On gaining this he had the horses taken inside and sitting on his horse with drawn pistol kept the crowd back while the necessary work was done.

While this was taking place some of the strikers, those nearest the guns, had been overcome by curiosity in regard to the insignificant looking little guns, and as it was felt that if these guns were once understood they would be respected and feared, an impromptu lecture was given by the gunners on the efficiency of the arm. In fact this was done every time we collected an audience, which was every time we halted.

One morning we got into communication with our first section, Lieutenant MacLeod commanding, at Hazleton, and an appointment was made to have a consolidated drill with them that afternoon. We met them according to schedule and proceeded to have a fast drill in

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which each gun crew tried to outdo the others. In this "Buz" Levick, driver of the second gun in the first section, succeeded so well that he turned his gun over on a curve, throwing Davisson, Spear and Maguire into the bushes; they scrambled out white but unhurt and righted the gun carriage without causing a moment's delay.

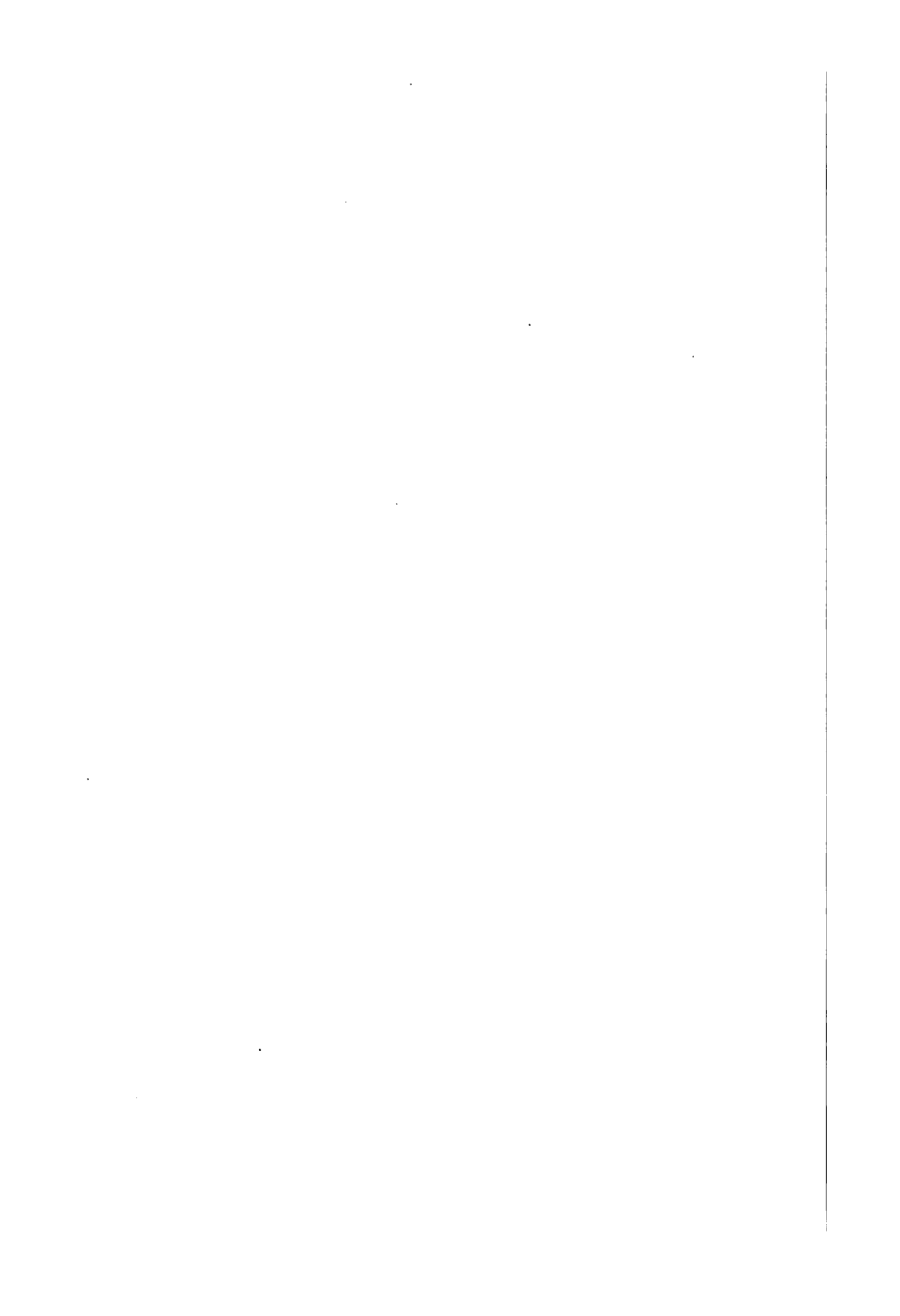
The next day Lieut. Church received an order over the telephone from Capt. Warburton, who was with the Division Staff at Tamaqua, Pa, to meet the first section at a small town half way between our station and Hazleton and entrain for home.

The entraining was accomplished without trouble, and at Tamaqua we picked up the two other sections, Rambo and Whitesides commanding, and eventually arrived at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, having been on strike duty for just three weeks, from October 8 to October 29, 1902.



The Second Section of the Battery at Tamaqua,
October, 1902





THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

This account would not be complete without a description of our first meeting with one John Lindsay.

A number of small boys had decided that they would like to see the coal regions and take part in any trouble that would come their way, so they took refuge on top of the freight cars of our train.

When we arrived at Reading the train was stopped and a hunt was made for these stowaways, and they were made to come down from their dangerous perches and it was thought they were all left behind when we started again.

We in our box-car were bowling merrily along when a head was thrust over the edge of the roof above our open door and a voice said, "Say, gimme a hat, will youse?"

Upon investigation we discovered the voice came from an undersized boy who had lost his hat while trying to hide from the trainmen, on the axle under

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

the body of the 3d Infantry ambulance. When next we stopped we took this youngster into our car and when we arrived at Minersville he immediately disappeared, to appear again in camp about three days later with the information that he had gotten drunk and while asleep some one had stolen his clothes; he was without coat, trousers or shoes but had acquired a hat.

We furnished him with shoes, a pair of "fibre-dyed" trousers and a burlap bag; out of the latter he made a coat by simply cutting holes for his arms.

This bread cast on the waters was to return to us many times and at various places in the shape of what was variously called "The Kid" and "Mugsey."

He was at times a nuisance but on many other occasions we found him exceedingly useful.

His burlap bag and canvas trousers eventually proved such a poor protection against the frost of the Pennsylvania

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

mountains that he was glad to run about three miles to the place where we were to entrain for home. Thence he made the trip to Philadelphia under a pile of loose hay in the box-car with our horses and a goat which he had stolen at Minersville and presented to Tommy Tompkins.

Robert Morris.

THIRD SECTION LIGHT BATTERY "A",
PHILADELPHIA ARTILLERY

Lieutenant, E. M. Church.

Sergeant, H. J. M. Cardeza, Jr.

Corporal, R. Morris.

Corporal, R. Blythe.

Drivers, W. H. Grove and H. L. Tompkins.

Cannoneers, William M. Stewart 3d,
E. G. Lavino, E. B. Schellenberger, and
— Miley.

FOURTH SECTION

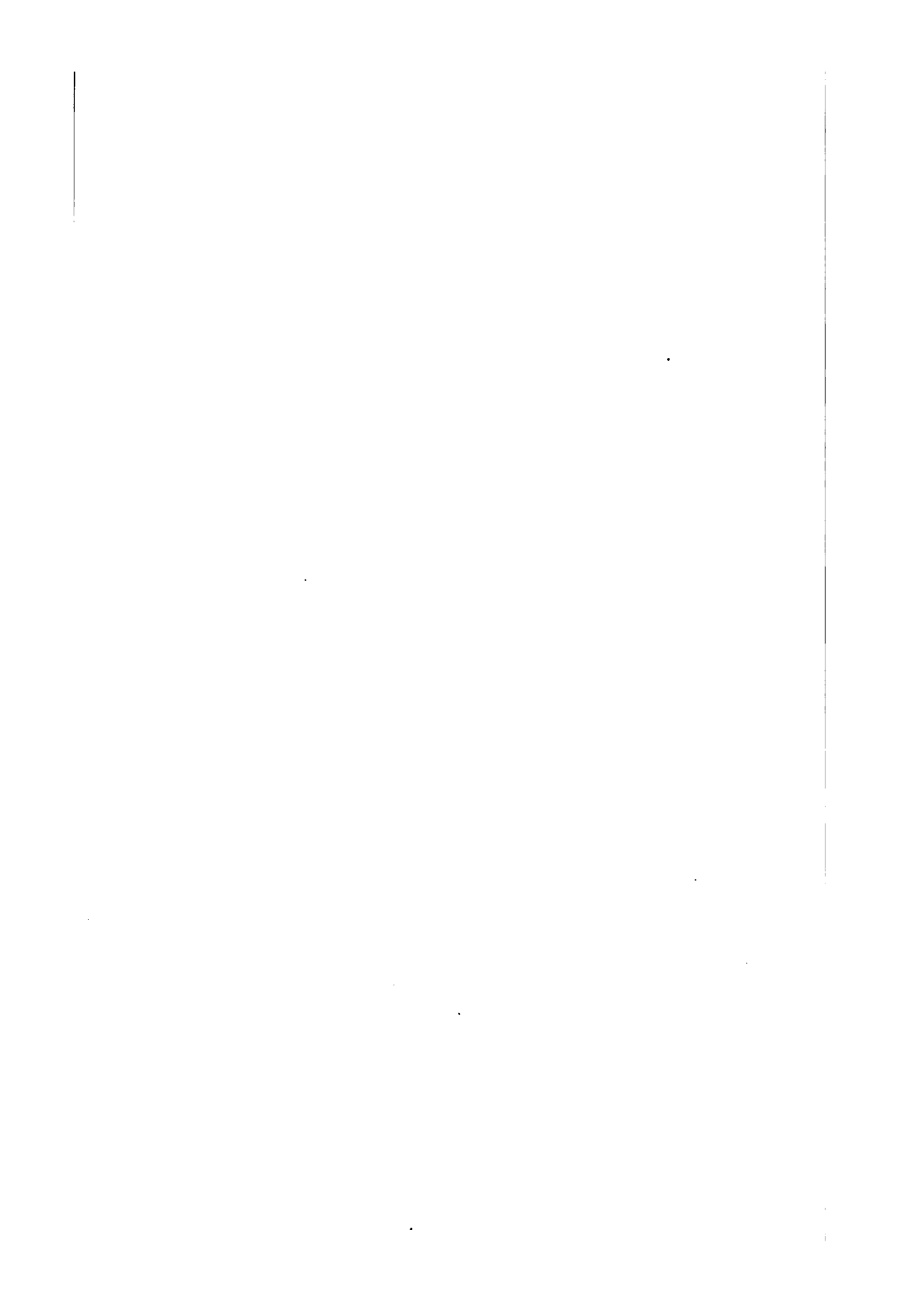
At the time of the strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1902, the Battery was armed with eight Colt's automatic rapid-fire 30-30 calibre guns, mounted like small field pieces, with limber chests to seat two cannoneers. There were four sections of two guns each. The first three sections, under the commands of Lieutenants MacLeod, Church and Rambo, were detailed with the 1st, 3d and 6th Regiments Infantry, respectively, while I, at the time First Sergeant, was in command of the fourth section, detailed with the 2d Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Dechert, which was assigned to New Philadelphia to protect the Silver Creek Colliery and quell any disturbance which might arise in the neighboring towns of St. Clair, Middleport, etc.

My section consisted of Commissary



Captain John G. Whitesides





THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

Sergeant C. M. P. Herring, Sergeant and Chief of Section J. R. McClure, Jr., Corporal N. McConnell, Acting Corporal Le R. Richards, Drivers E. M. Cheston, and A. F. Thornton, Cannoneers A. C. Colahan, W. L. Donaldson and T. McK. Henszey. We were encamped on Furnace Hill, a barren tract between the town of New Philadelphia and the Silver Creek Mine, and about a mile from either. Our camp, while on a line with the 2d Regiment non-commissioned staff officers camps, was some distance away, and as we had the stable fly in the rear of our A-wall tents and our two pieces parked in front, we had a complete artillery camp on a small scale. We cooked our own mess under the able direction of Corporal McConnell, and ran a credit book at the Company store in the town, where we purchased everything we needed.

Colonel Dechert left us to our own devices, only requiring that we be on

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

hand in case we were needed, and that a man be detailed each day as mounted orderly. This man's duties were very light, as he was seldom sent for by the Colonel and he acted as camp, stable and park guard and cook; remaining in camp when the section went out for the afternoon ride and target practice. These afternoons at home were quite popular, and we frequently came back to camp ravenously hungry, to find evening mess not started, and the Commissary Sergeant and the cook busy entertaining visitors. I remember on one occasion that "Rookie" Henszey was so engrossed with his self-appointed duty of host that he allowed the stew, which the head chef had prepared with great skill, to burn, and he was in the act of trying to concoct something that he could palm off as the original creation, when the section arrived in camp, later and hungrier than usual, and he was "lit on" by Corporal McCon-

THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

nell and done to a finish on the grill of his forceful eloquence.

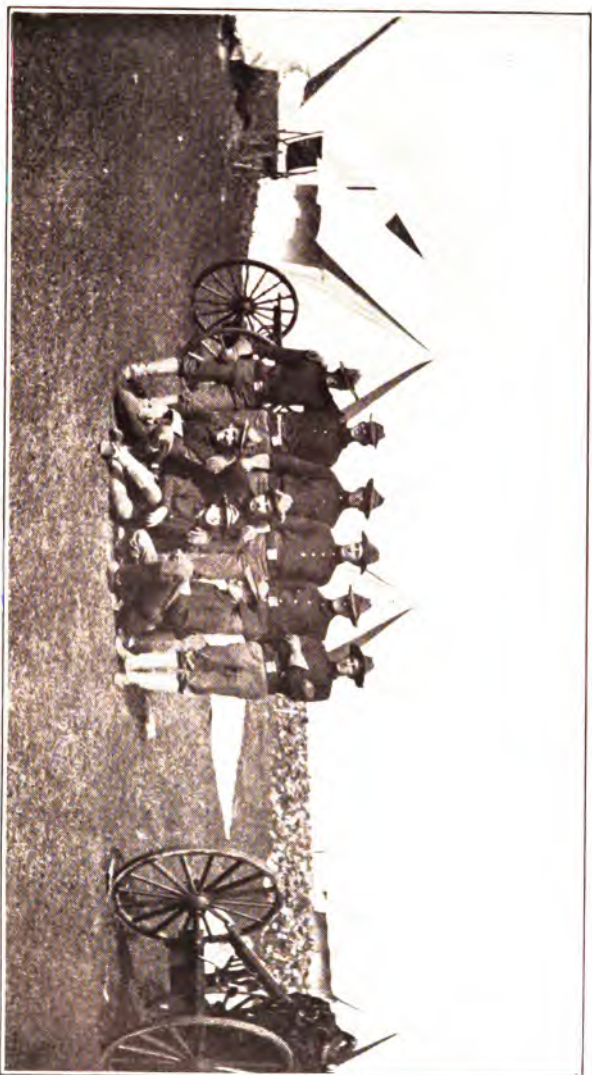
This entire tour of strike duty was a pleasant one, and in general the best possible feeling existed between the men of the Guard and the striking miners. The few exceptions to this occurred after the walking delegates of the Union had been around and had called a mass meeting and had filled the striking miners full of bad whiskey and seditious talk. It was after one of these visitations that I was called upon to send a mounted detail to patrol the town of Middleport, and maintain order until the infantry arrived, subsequent to a disturbance caused by the dynamiting of the homes of two non-union miners.

The one incident of the tour which promised to furnish some real excitement occurred on the night of October 19th, when the guard at the railroad bridge was fired upon. A guard of one company of infantry was maintained at this point

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day and night, as several attempts had been made prior to our arrival to destroy the bridge over Silver Creek with dynamite and thus put out of service the spur which connected the Silver Creek Colliery with the main line of the Reading Railroad.

It was shortly after midnight when I was awakened by hearing scattered shots, followed by volley firing in the direction of the town, and almost immediately the bugler at guard headquarters sounded the "general alarm." It was pouring rain and the mud was ankle deep, but the section was in line before the bugle had stopped sounding; for every man had gone to bed with his clothes on, including his overcoat, and it was only necessary to put on belt and revolver and campaign hat to be ready for work. The idea that there might be "something doing" accelerated the movements of everybody to the extent that the drivers had finished harnessing and were "stand-



The Fourth Section of the Battery at New Philadelphia, Pa., October, 1902

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THE COAL STRIKE OF 1902

ing to horse," the cannoneers had uncovered the guns and filled the limber chests, and were "prepared to mount," and the chief of section had reported the "section in order," before some of the infantry companies had finished calling their rolls; for we heard them answering their names in the company streets as we stood waiting for orders. Presently an infantry officer came splashing through the mud with a lantern, and expressing his surprise that we were prepared to move off, informed me that the first gun was to go with the batallion to be sent at once to the relief of the bridge guard, and the other gun was to remain with the reserve. The officer retired and we sat waiting for the "dough boys" to get ready to move, when presently came an orderly to announce that everything was quiet and that we were to hold ourselves in readiness and remain "under arms" until morning. It appeared later that the guard had been fired upon and had fired

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

a few volleys in the general direction of the shots (which volley firing had been the preconcerted signal for relief), after which all had been quiet. Thus was lost our only chance, however remote, of getting into action with our "Colts," and we were afterwards as well satisfied, for the result of squirting a stream of lead into a crowd would not be one calculated to leave very pleasant memories of our service in the anthracite coal regions during the big coal strike of 1902.

J. G. WHITESIDES.

CHAPTER VIII

THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OF 1908

THE 1908 Division Encampment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, comprised so many unusual features, that a narrative of its events and a record of its episodes may be interesting to some of its members.

The writer, a sergeant in Troop A, as a member of the advance detail of his organization, left Philadelphia along with details from the other two Philadelphia Troops and the three Infantry Regiments of the Brigade on Wednesday, July 15, at 10 P. M.

With the exception of an unfortunate accident on this trip, it was in other respects uneventful. About midway between Reading and Lebanon an artificer in the 6th Regiment, after having been repeatedly warned to remain in the

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

car, disregarded these instructions and slipped from the platform between two cars, was run over, badly mangled, and instantaneously killed. His body was left at Lebanon and his death of course threw somewhat of a shadow over the opening of camp.

Arriving on the ground, the cavalry troops found themselves in a different situation from that originally intended, but in a convenient and satisfactory part of the field. The ground, however, was exceedingly dry, the first three or four inches consisting of a powder-like dust, and it was almost impossible to drive a tent-peg so that it would hold firmly. It had not rained in Gettysburg for over five weeks previous to that time, and the fields and trees in the vicinity certainly gave evidence of the drought. We were told that prayers had been offered the previous Sunday in all the churches in Adams County for rain to save the crops.

The camp opened auspiciously for

THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OF 1908

the First Brigade on Saturday morning at nine o'clock, and our regular routine of duties was begun. During Saturday and Sunday the Troop did not leave its quarters, but straightened up camp so that it might be in perfect running order for the following week. On Monday the Troop was inspected for personal appearance by Lieutenant-Colonel Penny, and was congratulated upon its showing, which was one of the best the Troop has ever made. The men were well mounted and well set up, and generally military in their appearance, these points being commented upon by several officers who watched the inspection from Division headquarters.

Tuesday and Wednesday mornings were devoted to troop drill, skirmish, extended order, advance and rear guard and cossack and picket posts. In the afternoon of those days the regiment was formed for evening parade, and reviewed by the commanding officer of

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

the provisional regiment, Captain Ott, the senior officer present.

The regiment was formed as follows:

FIRST SQUADRON

Captain Groome { First Troop P. C. C.
commanding { Second Troop P.C.C.
Troop "A"

SECOND SQUADRON

Captain Warbur- { Governor's Troop
ton command- { Sheridan Troop
ing { Troop F

Lieutenant Thayer, First Troop, acted as Regimental Adjutant, and Sergeant Howell, Troop A, as Regimental Sergeant-Major.

On Thursday a manœuvre problem was worked out in the country lying northwest of the camp. The topography of this stretch of country was well adapted to the practical instruction so much to be desired in National Guard encampments, and while mistakes were



“On Right into Line”



“Dismount”

THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OF 1908

undoubtedly made by their officers, in the handling of the larger bodies of the troops, nevertheless a confidence is gained under these conditions which it is impossible to create on the drill floor of an armory. As closely as possible the actual conditions of warfare are simulated, even to the extent of issuing a few rounds of ammunition to each man; the movements of the two opposing bodies are supposed to be unknown to each other until each exposes its position, and every man in the Troop felt that he was well repaid for the effort involved during the hottest morning of the week.

During the afternoon of this day—Thursday the 23d—a very peculiar looking bank of clouds was piling up over the Blue Ridge in the west and south, and now and then as twilight approached the distant rumbling of thunder could be heard rolling up the valley. All the men thought little of a storm, as it was

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

their last night in camp, and their only duties still to be performed consisted of the extended order inspection the following day. Nearly the whole Troop was gathered in the mess tent after supper, and were enjoying themselves by camp songs and other customary methods in camp at night. About half past nine a light, drizzling rain commenced to fall, which in ten minutes increased to a heavy storm; with it came a strong southerly breeze, which, before we were able to prepare for it, had increased to a gale, and it may be safely estimated that the wind during ten minutes of this storm was blowing at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. Accompanying all these disturbances was a series of the most brilliant flashes of bluish lightning, each one attended by its clap of terrific thunder; the lightning was so frequent and vivid that the whole surrounding country for miles was lighted with a bluish glow, and the ground at

THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OF 1908

our own camp was as bright as day, every part of our street being perfectly visible as though a stage calcium had been turned on it by unseen hands. As the men were huddled together in the mess tent for shelter, the stable tent at one end gave way and fell on the horses; at once every man struck out in the face of the storm to do his best to protect the horses from stampede. Fortunately they were very quiet and stood, probably more scared than we realized, while the troopers lifted the canvas from off their rainsoaked backs. One by one, nearly every tent in the camp was uprooted in the storm's path (with the exception of a few of the smaller tents), and the quartermaster's tent and every officer's tent went with the rest, leaving our personal equipment and property exposed to the blast. The men were up to their knees in water and everything they owned was drenched, but they all worked together for the common

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

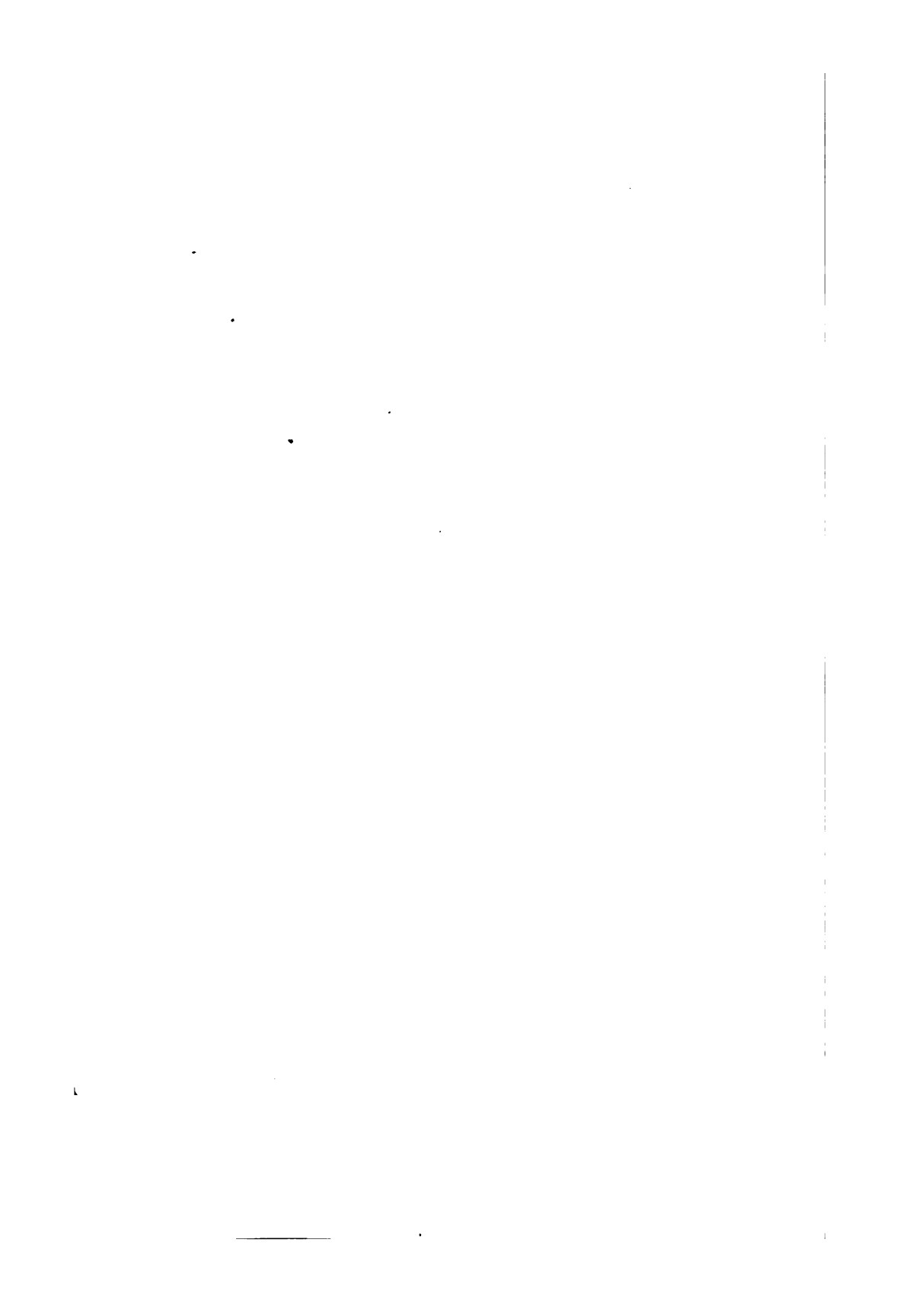
good of saving as much property as possible, each man to his task cheerfully and without complaint. The officers were particularly noticeable in this respect, and Captain MacLeod, with the men of his command, faced the storm at its height, an example to them all.

The men finally built roaring fires and dried out the best they could, and slept, most of them in soaking wet clothes, until the dawn could bring such comfort as it might. The men all turned out the next morning unharmed by the wildest night that some of them had ever spent or probably ever will, and went through a creditable inspection at nine o'clock.

After returning from the field the men started to break camp, and this was quickly accomplished, in addition to helping the other Philadelphia troops to take down the canvas of two up-State troops, which had been left to dry before being moved from the ground. Our



Photo by Phillips Studio
Captain Norman MacLeod



THE GETTYSBURG CAMP OF 1908

Troop train left Gettysburg about 10.30 Friday night on schedule time and arrived in Philadelphia in the midst of another pouring rain, about five o'clock on Saturday morning. The men unloaded the horses and equipment and marched to the Armory, most of them going to the seashore to recuperate from the effects of the week that had just ended.

We were fortunate in being far enough removed from the infantry camp (which seems to have borne the brunt of the storm) to escape being struck. It was, however, very clear to all of us on Thursday night that the electrical discharges were sufficiently close and of absolutely inconceivable energy. The death of those officers and men who were struck by lightning and killed could not help but leave its effect upon the minds of every one of us and, as General Bowman, who commanded the Brigade in camp for the first time, so aptly put it—those

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

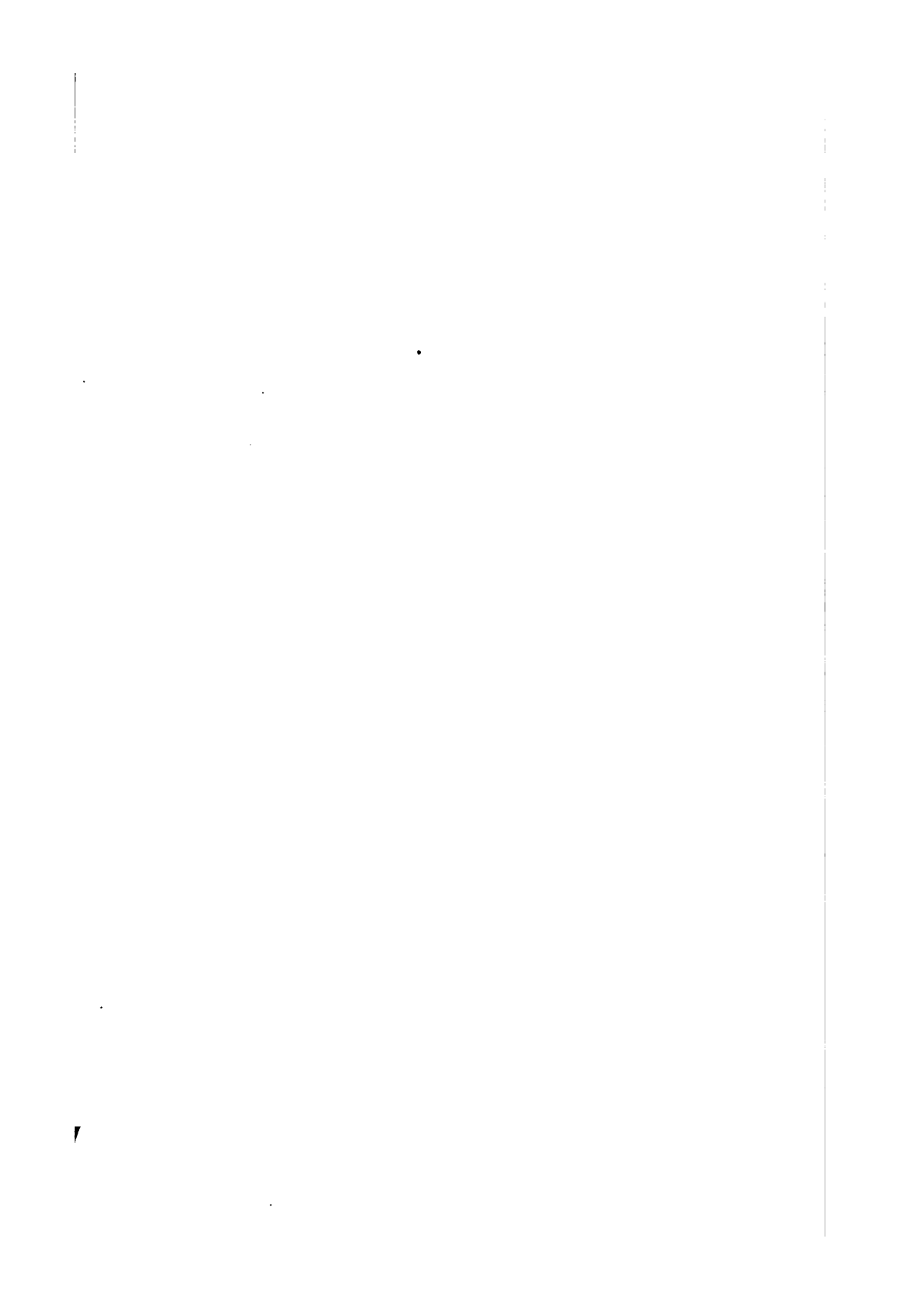
men died in the discharge of their duty as though they had been face to face with a human enemy.

The theory that the steel ribs in the new issue of Puttee leggins made a man wearing them more subject to lightning stroke, to the writer's mind is an untenable one, and the likelihood is that the combination of the amount of steel in the equipment, such as rifle barrels, etc., and the fact that the ground was covered with water, made the conditions nearly perfect for the sad accidents that did occur.

Camp Alexander Hays will go down into history as the most tragic encampment the Guard has ever held, and when it is recalled that more men were killed than during all the naval engagements of the Spanish-American war, it will be seen that peace has its terrors as well as war.

Henry B. Cohen.

APPENDIX



I

**ROLL OF OFFICERS OF KEYSTONE
BATTERY AND BATTERY A**

- Captain John V. Creely.
Rank from October 17, 1867. Commission expired.
- Captain Stephen B. Poulterer.
Rank from October 17, 1872. Commission expired.
- Captain J. O. Winchester.
Rank from October 16, 1877. Commission expired.
- Captain Maurice C. Stafford.
Rank from October 17, 1882. Re-elected October 17, 1887, and October 17, 1882. Resigned September 24, 1897.
- Captain Barclay Harding Warburton.
Rank from January 17, 1898. Re-elected March 23, 1903; resigned October 29, 1907.
- Senior First Lieutenant Stephen B. Poulterer.
Rank from October 17, 1867. To Captain.
- Senior First Lieutenant John Shaffner.
Rank from October 17, 1872. Resigned January 31, 1876.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Junior First Lieutenant John Roberts.

Rank from October 26, 1871. Resigned
September 11, 1872.

Junior First Lieutenant James O. Winchester.

Rank from October 17, 1872. To Captain.

First Lieutenant M. C. Stafford.

Rank from October 16, 1877. Honorably
discharged July 11, 1881.

First Lieutenant James A. Ford.

Rank from June 24, 1879. Resigned
October 3, 1882.

First Lieutenant Maurice C. Stafford.

Rank from September 19, 1882. To
Captain.

First Lieutenant Thomas L. Marshall.

Rank from October 17, 1882. Re-elected
October 17, 1887; resigned April 17, 1891.

First Lieutenant Charles W. Marshall.

Rank from June 20, 1887. Re-elected.
July 11, 1892, and July 1, 1897. Dis-
charged January 4, 1898.

First Lieutenant Sheldon Potter.

Rank from October 26, 1891. To Judge
Advocate First Brigade April 15, 1893.

First Lieutenant H. LeGrand Ensign.

Rank from June 8, 1893. Resigned
September 24, 1897.

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- First Lieutenant Charles T. Cresswell.
Rank from January 31, 1898. To Adjutant, Third Regiment, March 3, 1899.
- First Lieutenant W. Howard Pancoast.
Rank from January 31, 1898. Resigned August 24, 1899.
- First Lieutenant Norman MacLeod.
Rank from October 30, 1899. Re-elected November 1, 1904. To Captain.
- First Lieutenant Edgar M. Church.
Rank from October 30, 1899. Resigned October 29, 1902.
- First Lieutenant Albert Sidney Rambo
Rank from January 19, 1903. Resigned February 15, 1907.
- Senior Second Lieutenant James T. Bingham.
Rank from October 17, 1867. Commission expired.
- Senior Second Lieutenant John McClintock.
Rank from October 17, 1872. Resigned January 31, 1876.
- Junior Second Lieutenant Cornelius Cuyler Campbell.
Rank from October 26, 1871. Resigned September 12, 1872.
-

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Junior Second Lieutenant Charles W. Schuelerman.

Rank from October 17, 1872. Resigned March 10, 1876.

Second Lieutenant James A. Ford.

Rank from October 16, 1877. To First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant Thomas L. Marshall.

Rank from June 24, 1879. Resigned October 9, 1882.

Second Lieutenant C. W. Marshall.

Rank from October 17, 1882. To First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant H. LeGrand Ensign.

July 11, 1892; to First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant John G. Hollick.

Rank from June 8, 1893. Discharged January 4, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Clarence R. Lewis.

Rank from January 28, 1898. To Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster, September 26, 1899.

Second Lieutenant Albert Sidney Rambo.

Rank from November 6, 1899. To First Lieutenant.

Second Lieutenant John G. Whitesides.

Rank from January 19, 1903. To First Lieutenant.

APPENDIX

Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster Albin M. Robbins.

Rank from October 24, 1899. Reappointed October 17, 1892; resigned February 8, 1895.

Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster Charles H. Harvey.

Rank from February 18, 1895. Commission expired.

Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster Charles R. Lewis.

Rank from January 28, 1898. To Second Lieutenant; recommissioned; resigned July 10, 1900.

Second Lieutenant and Quartermaster Parker Ross Grubb.

Rank from July 10, 1900. Commission expired.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Wm. W. Lamb.

Rank from November 12, 1883. Appointed August 31, 1888; resigned March 17, 1892.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Dwight Bailey Fuller, Jr.

Rank from June 4, 1892. Resigned May 26, 1894.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Herbert A. Arnold.

Rank from February 4, 1895. Commission expired.

First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon Archibald G. Thomson.

Rank from March 2, 1893. Appointed January 28, 1898; to Brigade Surgeon, 1898.

II

OFFICERS OF TROOP A

Warburton, Barclay H.

Elected Captain, January 17, 1898. Re-elected Captain January 17, 1903. Resigned October 29, 1907.

Church, Edgar M.

Enlisted February 1, 1898. Discharged May 6, 1898. Elected First Lieutenant October 30, 1899. Resigned October 29, 1902.

Rambo, Albert S.

Enlisted February 7, 1898. Promoted Sergeant, April 13, 1899. Promoted First Sergeant, November 6, 1899. Elected Second Lieutenant, November

APPENDIX

6, 1899. Elected First Lieutenant, January 19, 1903. Resigned February 15, 1907.

MacLeod, Norman.

Enlisted February 10, 1898. Elected First Lieutenant, October 30, 1899. Re-elected, October 30, 1904. Elected Captain, November 11, 1907. Resigned May 14, 1910. Re-elected Captain, October 25, 1910, to date from November 11, 1907. Resigned July 12, 1911.

McClure, James R., Jr.

Enlisted March 29, 1898. Promoted Corporal, March 19, 1900. Promoted Sergeant, December 3, 1900. Promoted First Sergeant, February 9, 1903. Elected Second Lieutenant, November 11, 1907. Resigned June 22, 1907.

Whitesides, John G.

Enlisted April 5, 1898. Elected Second Lieutenant, January 19, 1903. Elected First Lieutenant, November 11, 1907. Elected Captain, June 6, 1910. Resigned September 29, 1910.

Grubb, Parker R.

Enlisted April 18, 1899. Elected Second Lieutenant, Quartermaster, July 10, 1900. Discharged July 11, 1900.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

Davis, George H., Jr.

Enlisted January 20, 1902. Promoted Corporal, May 9, 1903. Promoted Sergeant, January 26, 1904. Promoted First Sergeant, November 14, 1907. Elected Second Lieutenant, July 6, 1909. Resigned July 7, 1910.

Colahan, Arthur C.

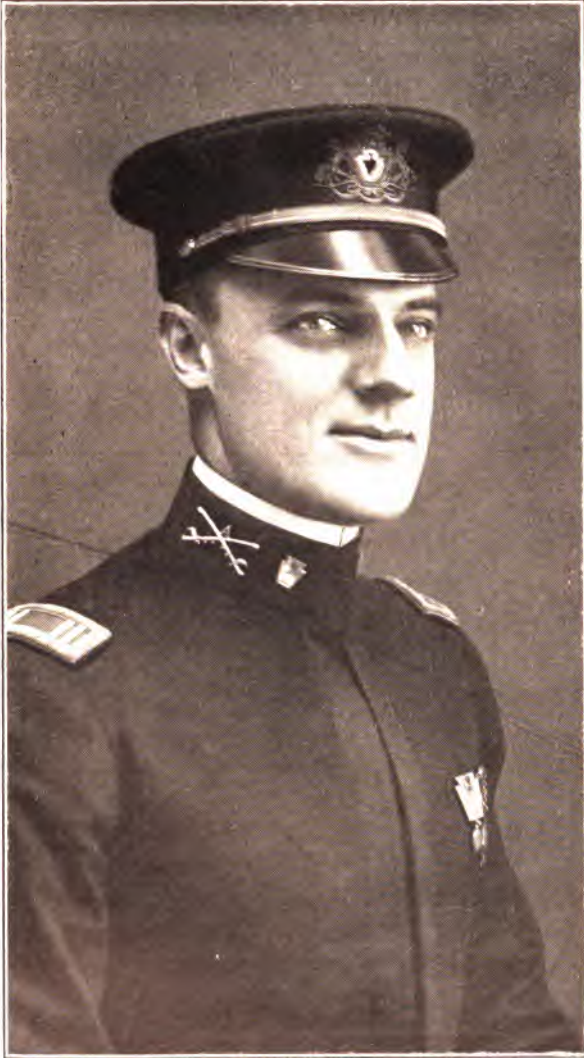
Enlisted June 5, 1902. Promoted Corporal, December 22, 1903. Promoted Sergeant, May 27, 1904. Promoted First Sergeant, June 7, 1910. Elected Second Lieutenant, July 8, 1910. Elected Captain, November 6, 1911.

Smith, F. Gurney.

Enlisted May 11, 1903. Promoted Corporal, December 22, 1903. Promoted Sergeant, March 1, 1904. Promoted First Sergeant, July 6, 1909. Elected First Lieutenant, June 6, 1910. Resigned October 16, 1911.

Wattles, William P.

Enlisted April 12, 1904. Promoted Corporal, June 22, 1907. Promoted Sergeant, March 24, 1909. Elected Second Lieutenant, November 6, 1911.



Captain Arthur C. Colahan

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APPENDIX

Hoopes, Edward.

Enlisted June 23, 1904. Promoted Sergeant, June 19, 1911. Elected First Lieutenant, November 6, 1911.

III

DIRECTORY OF NON-ACTIVE MEMBERS OF BATTERY A—TROOP A—FROM 1898 TO DATE

(Owing to the great confusion of the rolls of the Keystone Battery no attempt has been made to arrange any directory before the Spanish War. The rolls of 1863-4 are contained in another part of this volume.)

Abercrombie, Robert Patterson, ———.

Adams, Robert Neff, care of *Life*, 19 West Thirty-first Street, New York. (Artist.)

Alexander, Morton R., 2046 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Builders' Exchange Building.

Allen, William R., P. O. Box 477, Philadelphia.

Anderson, John William, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Atkins, William, Jr., The Belgravia. North American Building. (Coal operator.)

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Bacon, Charles C., 5337 Knox Street, Tacony, Phila.
- Baird, John, Haverford, Pa.
- Babcock, Lewis H., Boston, Mass. 700 Main Street, Cambridge, Mass. (President, Babcock, Sanborn & Davis Co.)
- Bayard, George Livingstone, Navy Department, Washington, D. C. (Chaplain, United States Navy.)
- Barrett, William P., ———.
- Barrett, Alexander G., ———.
- Brown, Owsley, Springfield, Ill. (President, Springfield Boiler & Mfg. Co.)
- Baldwin, William Sage, 170 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y. 41 Park Row, New York. (Mining Engineer.)
- Bridges, Harry, 32 South Sixtieth Street, Philadelphia.
- Baltzell, Edward Digby, Wyncote, Pa. 326 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. (Insurance.)
- Bristol, Cameron Handel, 3125 West Penn Street, Philadelphia.
- Buckner, Charles, Jr., 4447 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
- Bartholomew, George Pomeroy, 142 East Eighteenth Street, New York. 60 Broadway, New York. (Mining Engineer.)

APPENDIX

- Bullock, James Maxwell, "The Aldine," Philadelphia. 242 Chestnut Street. (Manager for Drug House.)
- Brockie, Arthur Howell, 646 Westview Avenue, Philadelphia.
- Boltz, John Clymer, 99 Bay Street, Tampa, Fla. (Boltz, Clymer & Co., Cigar Manufacturers.)
- Bodine, Alexander Nixon, Fountain-Woods Farm, Burlington, N. J. (Farmer.)
- Blythe, Richard H., 5816 Morris Street, Philadelphia. 308 Chestnut Street. (Cotton and Silk Broker.)
- Bettle, Samuel, Jr., Ardmore, Pa. Land Title Building, Philadelphia.
- Bartram, Edwin Bunting, Wayne, Pa. 200 North Third Street, Philadelphia. (Manufacturer.)
- Bright, Harris L., ———.
- Blackmore, George C., ———.
- Boyd, Albert D., Uniontown, Pa.
- Boyle, Samuel A., Rydal Station, Pa. Fifteenth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. (Banker.)
- Brewer, Edward H., ———.
- Brooke, George H., 1932 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
- Brooke, Robert H., care of G. N. Brooke, 1932 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

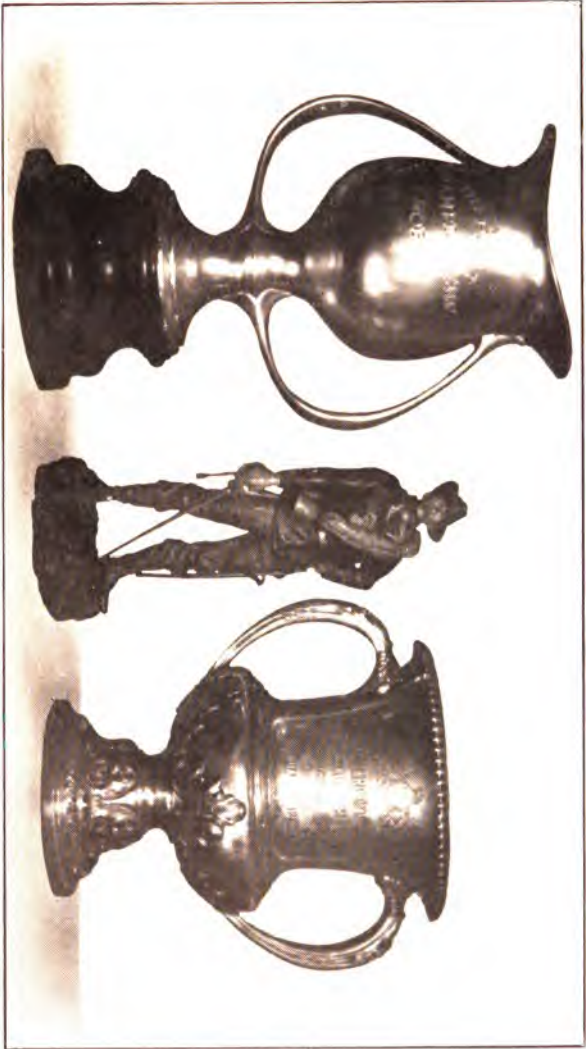
- Brown, H. H., 422 South Forty-second Street, Philadelphia. (Physician.)
- Crowell, John R., ———.
- Custis, Howard Hansell, Malvern, Pa.
- Cooper, Horace, 2123 De Lancey Street, Philadelphia. 311 Walnut Street. (Insurance.)
- Campbell, Robert Morton, 500 North Broad Street. (Assistant Manager, Electric Locomotive Department, Baldwin Locomotive Works.)
- Cohen, Henry Barnet, 334 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia. 500 Ludlow Street. (Paper Business.)
- Cummings, Thomas P., care of National Surety Company, 115 Broadway, New York.
- Cresswell, Charles T., 2122 Locust Street, Philadelphia. 10 South Eighteenth Street. (Artist.)
- Crawford, John DeM., 612 Royal Street, New Orleans, La.
- Cortright, Henry Kennedy, 504 Westview Street. Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Building. (Coal Operator.)
- Church, Edgar M., 2046 Locust Street, Philadelphia. 1420 Chestnut Street. (Merchant.)
- Cheston, Alexander Randall, 48 East Willow Grove Avenue, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.

APPENDIX

- Chew, Arthur C., 712 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Cheyney, Edward Lafourcade, Cheyney, Delaware County, Pa. 2344 Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Coates, Crawford, P. O. Box 1135, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada. (Architect.)
- Crowhurst, Ernst M., 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Collins, R. Z., 638 Cooper Street, Camden, N. J.
- Carpenter, Clarence J., 323 South Frazier Street, Philadelphia. Stephen Greene Printing Company, Sixteenth and Arch Streets.
- Cardeza, H. J. M., 2125 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Caldwell, James Henry, Titusville, Pa. Robinson, Ill. (Producing Oil.)
- Chapman, Charles J., Warminster, Bucks Co., Pa. (Farmer.)
- Cheston, D. Murray, Harwood P. O., Md. War Department, Washington, D. C. (First Lieutenant, Seventeenth United States Infantry.)
- Cheston, Edward M., care of Glendenning & Co. Fourth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
- Colfelt, Joseph N., Travellers' Club, Paris, France.
- Douglas, Henry R., M.D., 26 North Eighteenth Street, Harrisburg, Pa. (Physician.)
-

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Dornan, Robert, 2d, Wayne, Pa.
Dornan, John P., Jefferson and Mascher Streets,
Philadelphia.
Dixon, Charles J. B., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
Donaldson, Wharton L., 1518 Sansom Street,
Philadelphia.
Dewing, Hiram E., ———.
Doughten, Isaac, care of F. P. Abercrombie,
Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
Denegre, James M., care of E. G. Lavino, Bullitt
Building, Philadelphia.
Davis, George Harry, Jr., 109 Allen Lane, Phila-
delphia. 1839 East Madison Street.
Douglas, James Bacon, Swarthmore, Pa. United
Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia.
(Manager, Claim Department.)
Doland, Charles McClure, M.D., 215 East Ninth
Avenue, Spokane, Wash. 201 Traders' Bank
Building. (Physician.)
Davisson, Henry L., 210 West Fourth Street,
N. Y. 1600 Broadway, New York. (Elec-
trical Engineer.)
Damon, James G., 326 Benefit Street, Provi-
dence, R. I. 6 Washington Row. (Cotton
Salesman.)
DuBarry, Joseph N., Jr., 2017 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia.



Trophies Won by 1910 Rifle Team
N.R.A. Team Cup Dolan Trophy Cavalry Cup

1

2

3

APPENDIX

- Duncan, William D., N. W. corner Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. (Tobacco Merchant.)
- Dwight, Richard Everett, 96 Broadway, New York.
- Donaghy, Benjamin Crawford, Primos, Delaware County, Pa.
- Easby, May Stevenson, 311 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia.
- Edwards, George W., 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. (Advertising.)
- Edwards, William Nelson, 2117 Locust Street, Philadelphia. 1115 South Fifteenth Street.
- Earl, Edward Blakiston, ———.
- Emmerich, Edmund M., ———.
- Earnshaw, Frederick, 1530 Locust Street, Philadelphia.
- Fraley, C. Bradford, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Land Title Building. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Finley, Charles B., Jr., Elkton, Md. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Fetterman, Joseph Gordon, 7047 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia. Kirkland, Arizona.
- Franklin, William Mayer, Jr., ———.
- Ffoulkes, Sidney Wynne, Bryn Mawr, Pa.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Fender, Robert Chesley, care of B. Dickinson,
Chester, Pa. 274 Stark Street, Portland,
Ore. (Real Estate.)
- Garvin, Dean, 1528 Wallace Street, Philadelphia.
- Grubb, Parker Ross, "Le Vallow," St. Raphael,
Var., France.
- Gailbreath, John Weston, 3424 North Twenty-
third Street, Philadelphia.
- Gausler, Augustus Russell, Riverton, N. J. 249
Market Street, Philadelphia.
- Gribbel, Wakeman Griffin, 319 Moreland Street,
Philadelphia.
- Goodall, Herbert Whittaker, 8319 Shawnee
Street, Philadelphia.
- Gibbons, James R. Ludlow, Narberth, Pa.
Auto Car Service Company, Twenty-third
and Market Streets, Philadelphia.
- Gibb, James Burnett, 117 North Thirty-third
Street, Philadelphia. 923 Chestnut Street.
- Grove, Walter H., 115 Linwood Avenue, Phila-
delphia.
- Goodfellow, Arthur N., 232 School Lane, Phila-
delphia.
- Henszey, Thomas McK., care of W. H. Patterson,
Fidelity Building, Fourth and Chestnut
Streets, Philadelphia.
- Hannum, John B., Jr., Chester, Pa. (Attorney-
at-Law.)

APPENDIX

- Holt, John P., Roxborough, Philadelphia.
- Hill, James A., Woodmere, Long Island. 1
Broadway, New York. (Coal Operator.)
- Haggerty, R. J., 1523 South Broad Street, Philadelphia.
- Headman, James McCurdy, 118 North Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. Blair Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.
- Howell, Frederick William, 3929 Pine Street, Philadelphia.
- Howell, Zophar, 3d, Edmonds, Wash. (Insurance.)
- Howell, Carl Louis, 600 Riverside Drive, New York.
- Howell, Charles Henry, 2128 Pine Street, Philadelphia. 305 Land Title Building.
- Howell, J. Wilson, 4612 Cedar Street, Philadelphia. 923 Chestnut Street.
- Howell, William, 2219 St. James' Place, Philadelphia. 304 Bourse Building.
- Huey, Mifflin W., R. F. D., No. 3, Malvern, Pa.
- Hyndman, Henry Tuck, 1441 Logan Street, Denver, Colo.
- Hays, Charles, Johnstown, Pa. (Physician.)
- Haupt, William M., care of Herman Haupt, Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.
- Haupt, Edward Irvine, Apollo, Pa. (Coal Operator.)

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- Hickok, William Orville, 4th, 225 Riverside Drive, New York.
- Hickok, Ross Anderson, 119 West State Street, Harrisburg, Pa. (Manufacturer.)
- Hartwell, Cushman, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. War Department, Washington, D. C. (Second Lieutenant, Tenth United States Cavalry.)
- Hart, Benjamin, 307 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York.
- Houlkes, Sidney W., 2033 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
- Haines, Harold Atlee, 871 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Canada. 911 Traders' Bank Building. (Freight Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad.)
- Hanna, Meredith, 2414 Spruce Street, Philadelphia. 802 Crozer Building. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Hare, René Guillou, Strafford, Pa., or 400 South Twenty-second Street, Philadelphia.
- Harris, Charles McIlvaine, Cockeysville, Md.
- Harter, Walter Warrington, 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Hay, George Douglas, 701 Arcade Building, Philadelphia. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Herring, Charles M. Prevost, Villa Nova, Pa. 5 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia. (Publisher.)

APPENDIX

- Hofman, Charles Larzelere, 2621 Grove Avenue,
Richmond, Va. 112 Deep Run Street.
(Architect.)
- Hunsberger, Charles Albert, Chestnut Hill, Phila-
delphia. 8605 Germantown Avenue. (Real
Estate.)
- Hincken, Robert E., 1040 South Fifty-first
Street, Philadelphia. 1424 Chestnut Street.
(Salesman.)
- Hickey, Thomas A., 211 North Twenty-second
Street, Philadelphia. 708 Caswell Building,
Milwaukee, Wis.
- Irwin, Hallowell, 70 North Thirty-fourth Street,
Philadelphia.
- Jones, Hudson G., ———.
- Jones, Ralston P., 416 West School Lane, Phila-
delphia, care of Ford Motor Co., Memphis,
Tenn.
- Johnson, Joseph Warner, Cotuit, Mass.
- Janeway, Augustine Smith, Oaks, Pa. Real
Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.
- Jeffords, John Elliott, 2300 DeLancey Street,
Philadelphia. 2715 Edgemont Street.
- Jessup, John Samuel, Woodbury, N. J.
- Junkin, Joseph DeForest, Jr., Pelham Manor,
New York. 60 Wall Street. (Coal Oper-
ator.)

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Kingsley, Carter Robie, Bath, Steuben Co., N. Y.
(Attorney-at-Law.)

Kernochan, Frederick, 319 Fifth Avenue, New
York. (Magistrate.)

Kent, William Edward, 8 Murray St., Bingham-
ton, N. Y.

Kelly, Addison Wylie, 1652 East Thirteenth
Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 123 William Street,
New York. (Insurance Broker.)

Knight, Joseph D., ———.

Kellock, Harry, Franklin National Bank, Phila-
delphia.

Kelly, Albert Bartram, Wayne, Pa. 328 Chest-
nut Street, Philadelphia.

Kennedy, William Ernst, 121 South Twenty-first
Street, Philadelphia.

Levick, Dudley A., Jenkintown, Pa. 720 Chest-
nut Street, Philadelphia.

Levick, Howard R., Ogontz, Pa.

Landell, John, ———.

Lewis, Clarence R., 234 South Twenty-first
Street, Philadelphia. 341 Walnut Street.

Longacre, John W., Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

Lucas, John Hunter, Kimberton, Pa. (Farmer.)

Lindsay, Philip H., Jr., 143 West Walnut Lane,
Philadelphia.

APPENDIX

Logan, John W., care of H. E. Passavant, Overbrook, Pa. 133 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Locher, James Reno, 331 East Orange Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Leggett, Howard Blackwood, Jr., 208 South Forty-second Street, Philadelphia.

Large, Robert Hartshorne, 250 South Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia.

Lavino, Edward George, 274 South Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia. Bullitt Building.

Logan, John M., 2120 Pine Street, Philadelphia. 558 Bullitt Building. (Insurance Broker.)

Logan, James A., War Department, Washington, D. C. (Captain, Commissary of Subsistence.)

Mortimer, George E. D., ———.

Mohr, John K., Bullitt Building, Philadelphia.

Miller, Albert Rothermel, Madison Apartments, Detroit, Mich. 42 Broadway, New York. (Importer.)

Mills, Paul Dencla, Radnor, Pa. 112 Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

Martin, Walter W., ———.

Martin, Carl Neidhard, St. Martins, Philadelphia. Stock Exchange Building.

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- Morice, William Nelson, 5932 Overbrook Avenue, Philadelphia.
- Maguire, Frank Hain, Lansdowne, Pa. 400 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. (Broker.)
- Minds, John H., 1001 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Mills, Burritt Sawyer, 38 West Sixty-eighth Street, New York. 18 Broadway, (Lumber.)
- Megargee, Stanley, ———.
- Metzgar, Sol., 3641 Locust Street, Philadelphia.
- Moorhouse, William Lafferty, 304 West End Trust Building, Philadelphia.
- Morgan, William C., Jr., 5345 Green Street, Philadelphia. Twenty-second and York Streets.
- Montgomery, Robert H., 131 Riverside Drive, New York. 55 Liberty Street. (Public Accountant.)
- Montgomery, Grenville Dodge, Ardmore, Pa. Henry & West, 1417 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. (Banker.)
- Montgomery, Robert Learning, Villa Nova, Pa. 133 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. (Banker.)
- Morris, Robert, 313 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia. 422 Walnut Street.

APPENDIX

- Megary, Horace, 134 South Twenty-third Street, Philadelphia.
- MacLeod, Norman, 2009 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.
- MacLeod, George Inglis, Jr., Valley Road, Ardmore, Pa. (Physician.)
- McConnell, Newlin, Haverford, Pa.
- McClure, James Russell, Jr., Ardmore, Pa. Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.
- McClosky, John F., 3617 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia.
- McCarty, John F., 2123 North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.
- McCall, Samuel K., 314 East Market Street, York, Pa. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- McGrath, George W., ——.
- McNish, Frederick B., Pelham Manor, New York. 41 Park Row, New York. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Overfield, Peter D., Nome, Alaska.
- Potter, Wilson, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
- Plank, Edward Roberts, Carlisle, Pa. (Physician.)
- Pepper, Benjamin Franklin, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. 1428 Land Title Building. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Parke, Frank, Downingtown, Pa. (Manufacturer.)

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- Pancoast, Howell Wheeler, Cornwells, Pa. 243
South Third Street, Philadelphia.
- Pancoast, William Howard, 2015 Locust Street,
Philadelphia.
- Pearce, Henry G., Ardmore, Pa. 1103 Morris
Building, Philadelphia.
- Potter, William Woodburn, 1913 Spruce Street,
Philadelphia. 137 South Fifth Street.
(Architect.)
- Peck, Henry T., 1218 Chestnut Street, Philadel-
phia. 5123 Kingsessing Avenue.
- Palmer, Byron Wilbur, 232 University Avenue,
Rochester, N. Y. (Dentist.)
- Palmer, Norman K., Redlands, Cal.
- Parker, Richard H., ———.
- Patterson, William H., care of Fidelity Trust
Company, Philadelphia.
- Paulding, John Tattnall, 152 West Penn Street,
Philadelphia. Fifth and Walnut Streets.
(Insurance Broker.)
- Pleasanton, Frank Rodney, 117 Pine Street,
Harrisburg, Pa. Pennsylvania Steel Com-
pany, Steelton, Pa. (Engineering.)
- Powell, William McCauley, 7430 Devon Road,
Philadelphia.
- Priestman, A. Glyndon, 5813 Germantown Ave-
nue, Philadelphia.

APPENDIX

- Phillips, William Dayton, 232 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.
- Potter, Frederick W., Union Avenue, Oak Lane,
Philadelphia.
- Ruegenberg, J. M., Jr., 2621 Girard Avenue,
Philadelphia.
- Renouf, Arthur, care of Merchants & Miners
Transport Co., Savannah, Ga.
- Roesing, Frank M., 305 Harvester Building,
Chicago, Ill.
- Rhodes, Frank Mauran, 200 West Thirty-sixth
Street, Kansas City, Mo. 910 Grand
Avenue.
- Rand, Robert, Pittsford, N. Y.
- Rogers, Benjamin W., Allen Lane, Philadelphia.
- Rogers, Charles, Jr., 403 West Stafford Street,
Philadelphia. Welsbach Light Company,
Gloucester, N. J.
- Rowland, Benjamin, 6419 Overbrook Avenue,
Philadelphia. 6092 Drexel Road. (Build-
ing and Real Estate.)
- Robinson, Harry G., ———.
- Richards, LeRoy, Fredericksburg, Md. (Auditor.)
- Roberts, Charles H., Wynnewood, Pa. 1518
Land Title Building, Philadelphia. (Arch-
itect.)
- Reichner, Frederick Fraser, 1000 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Rambo, Albert Sidney, Ogontz, Pa. Norristown, Pa. (Manufacturer.)
- Ralston, Francis W., Fort Washington, Md. War Department, Washington, D. C.
- Royce, Edward Glenn, 4510 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 331 Real Estate Trust Building.
- Roberts, William Wallace, 4238 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
- Sayres, Horace Hamilton, Bryn Mawr, Pa. 505 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Smith, Francis Gurney, 1602 Chancellor Street, Philadelphia.
- Shoemaker, Henry Mills, 415 West Price Street, Philadelphia. Broad Street Station.
- Smith, Edward Paul, 2222 Riverside Avenue, Jacksonville, Fla.
- Stockton, William Bowman, care of Keystone Coal & Coke Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia.
- Stewart, William M., 3d, Queen Lane Manor, Philadelphia.
- Stevenson, Alfred Brockie, 6328 Sherman Street, Philadelphia. Holmesburg, Pa.
- Sims, John Clark, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. Broad Street Station.
- Sheppard, Edgar Miller, St. Martins, Philadelphia. 1008 Chestnut Street. (Merchant.)

APPENDIX

- Schellenberger, Edward Burgin, State Hospital,
Warren, Pa.
- Sharp, Norman Wallace, 1639 Christian Street,
Philadelphia.
- Stambach, Mark Richards Mucklé, 1722 Pine
Street, Philadelphia.
- Schoch, Layton Martin, 604 West End Trust
Building. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Stauffer, James DeShung, 821 Belmont Avenue,
Collingswood, N. J. Care of Bradstreet
Company, Philadelphia.
- Seymour, W. E., ———.
- Schoff, Jay J., Calle 27, Havana, Cuba. Nep-
tuno and Zuleta Streets. (Druggist.)
- Schenck, Frederick, ———.
- Sayen, F. L., ———.
- Sims, Thomas C., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
- Sheppard, Charles Lippincott, St. Martins, Phila-
delphia.
- Skinner, Clifford R., Ivan Apartments, Forty-
seventh and Baltimore Avenue, Philadel-
phia. Fidelity Building. (Broker.)
- Slaughter, F. W., 232 Winen Street, Philadelphia.
- Stevenson, J. H. L., Lindley Station, Pa.
- Stevenson, Henry Jessup, care of Farmers' Loan
& Trust Co., 22 William Street, New York.
- Sinclair, John F., 4103 Walnut Street, Philadel-
phia. (Physician.)

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Steel, Walter T., 1127 Land Title Building,
Philadelphia.
- Stewart, Alexander W. J., Indiana, Pa.
- Spear, James, Jr., Racquet Club, Philadelphia.
1014 Market Street.
- Stokes, Thomas P., Penllyn, Pa.
- Swift, Thomas K., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
- Stockhauser, Thomas C., 317 North American
Building, Philadelphia.
- Smith, Andrew Latham, 3619 Locust Street,
Philadelphia.
- Spalding, H. P., Three Tuns, Pa.
- Tiers, Joseph, Jr., Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia.
- Thornton, Alexander Foster, ——.
- Thompson, A. G., 1426 Walnut Street, Philadel-
phia.
- Townsend, Franklin, 430 Walnut Street, Phila-
delphia.
- Townsend, E. L., ——.
- Townsend, D. K., care of Mrs. Kirk Brown,
Clairmont Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
- Thornton, William Foster, 3715 Waucoma
Street. Birmingham, Ala. (Mechanical
Engineer.)
- Twells, Herbert Norris, Woodburn, N. J. 409
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Turner, Francis, 72 Leonard Street, New York.

APPENDIX

- Tomkins, Howard Richard Kelsey, 819 Seventeenth Street, Denver, Col.
- Vaux, Henry P., 435 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Vaux, Richard, Penllyn, Pa.
- Van Shaick, Benjamin L., Wayne, Pa. 1307 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia.
- Walbridge, George B., 928 Argyle Street, Chicago, Ill. Care of G. F. Fuller Company, Chicago.
- Worthington, Joseph Kent, Rosslyn, L. I. (Physician.)
- Wooters, J. D., Easton, Md.
- Willson, William, Jr., 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York. 200 Broadway.
- Walters, Benjamin Schell, 1022 East Jefferson Avenue, South Bend, Ind. 215 South Michigan Street.
- Whitesides, John Garrett, 137 Harvey Street, Philadelphia. 923 Chestnut Street.
- Williams, Leonard Willets, care of Locomobile Company of America, Bridgeport, Conn.
- Williams, Herbert Stevens, Fort Myer, Va. War Department, Washington, D. C. (First Lieutenant, Fifteenth United States Cavalry.)
- Williams, John, Haverford, Pa.
- Weiss, Charles Robert, 149 Maplewood Avenue, Philadelphia.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Warner, William Richard, 3d, Duffryn Manor,
Pa.
Warburton, Barclay H., Wyncote, Pa.
Williamson, Edward B., Girard College, Phila-
delphia.
Williamson, Jesse, 2d, Chestnut Hill, Phila-
delphia.
Winpenny, J. Harold, 1432 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia.
Wadsworth, James Walcott, Geneseo, Living-
stone Co., N. Y. House of Representatives,
Albany, N. Y.
Welsh, George P., ———.
Williams, Joseph R., 2520 Parrish Street, Phila-
delphia.
Wright, Barton S., ———.

IV

*DIRECTORY OF ACTIVE MEMBERS IN
1912 OF TROOP A, N. G. P.*

- Aldenderfer, George LeRoy, 3610 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia.
Allen, Meredith, 415 High Street, Philadelphia.
Bell Telephone Company.
Bechtel, Charles H., 7016 Green Street, Phila-
delphia. 253 North Broad Street.



The Troop at Mt. Giretna, 1909



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APPENDIX

- Bennett, Michael S., Fifth Street and Tabor Road, Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Building. (Dentist.)
- Borda, George Dallas, Haverford, Pa. 1218 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Clark, Robert J., 2643 Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia.
- Clarke, John Hervey, South Langhorne, Pa. 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. (Insurance.)
- Colahan, Arthur Cowton, 326 Springfield Avenue, Philadelphia. 632 Chestnut Street. (Engraving.)
- Dettry, William H., 3922 Elser Street, Philadelphia.
- Donaghy, Edwin Carlton, Primos, Pa. 518 Arcade Building, Philadelphia.
- Downing, Addis Howard, Moylan, Pa.
- Duncan, Harry C., 4719 Baltimore Avenue, Philadelphia.
- Finletter, Edwin Michener, 734 E. Penn Street, Philadelphia. Land Title Building. (Attorney-at-Law.)
- Gardiner, Meredith Ryers, 328 Manheim Street, Philadelphia. 1218 Chestnut Street. (Builder.)
- Gribbel, John Bancker, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. 1513 Race Street.

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Hancock, Frank Woodson, Jr., 1032 Spruce Street, Philadelphia.
- Hart, John Francis, 1846 South Sixteenth Street, Philadelphia.
- Harvey, W. Spence, Jr., Gravers Lane and Stenton Avenue, Philadelphia.
- Hesse, William C., Jr., West Upsal Street, Philadelphia. 211 South Broad Street. (Broker.)
- Hill, George C. H., 260 South Thirty-eighth Street, Philadelphia. Oliver Typewriter Company, Tenth and Walnut Streets.
- Hoopes, Edward, West Chester, Pa. 505 Real Estate Trust Building, Philadelphia. (Insurance.)
- Howard-Smith, Logan, 4838 Pulaski Avenue, Philadelphia. 1010 Arch Street. (Publisher.)
- Jones, Charles Sharpless, Jr., 416 School Lane, Philadelphia. 421 Chestnut Street.
- Kessler, Wilson Carlisle von, St. Agnes Hospital, Philadelphia. 1923 North Broad Street. (Physician.)
- LeBrou, Richard Kemp, 4610 Green Street, Philadelphia. 322 North Broad Street.
- Leister, Maximilian H., 1117 Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia. 807 Chestnut Street.

APPENDIX

- Lloyd, James Paul, 116 South Twenty-first Street, Philadelphia. 505 Chestnut Street. (Bonds.)
- Macfarlan, Douglas, 1805 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. (Physician.)
- Mason, Robert Calvert, Haverford, Pa. 715 Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia.
- Matthews, Charles Linton, 423 West Walnut Lane, Philadelphia. 519 North Broad Street.
- McCarty, Arthur, 33 Cove Road, Merchantville, N. J.
- McCarty, William H., 3444 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- McCown, Frank C., Jr., 301 W. School Lane, Philadelphia. 228 Land Title Building. (Bonds.)
- McCreery, Samuel, 4805 North Twelfth Street, Philadelphia. 119 South Fourth Street.
- McLaughlin, William Vincent, 2233 Fitzwater Street, Philadelphia.
- Miller, Albert Crist, 3610 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 401 Chestnut Street.
- Milne, Caleb Jones, 3d, 3117 West Penn Street, Philadelphia. Eleventh and Washington Avenue.
- Musselman, Allen C., 4502 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. Builder's Exchange. (Builder.)

THE HISTORY OF BATTERY A

- Newell, Edward Harvey, Doylestown, Pa. 409
Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
- Park, Richard Grier, Jr., Ardmore, Pa. 139
Oxford Street, Philadelphia. (Manufacturer.)
- Peacock, Henry W., Jr., Haverford, Pa. Bell
Telephone Company, Philadelphia.
- Pleasanton, Eugene Stephen, 2009 Pine Street,
Philadelphia. 1307 Land Title Building.
- Potter, Sheldon F., 48 West Tulpehocken Street,
Philadelphia. West End Trust Bldg.
- Priestman, Gerald, 5116 Newhall Street, Philadelphia.
Merritt and Company, Camden,
N. J.
- Riley, Charles H., 250 Harvey Street, Philadelphia.
104 South Fourth Street.
- Rommel, John Willis, 5119 Regent Street, Philadelphia.
1020 Betz Building.
- Scott, John Fulton Reynolds, The Gladstone,
Philadelphia. 1012 Stephen Girard Building.
(Attorney-at-Law.)
- Shoemaker, Howard Hay, 2029 Arch Street,
Philadelphia. 30 South Sixth Street.
- Smith, Albert Tate, 507 South Broad Street,
Philadelphia. 1307 Land Title Building.
- Smith, Godfrey Duthil, 2117 Locust Street,
Philadelphia. 1115 South Fifteenth Street.

APPENDIX

- Strassburger, Perry Beaver, Ember and Horter
Streets, Philadelphia. 421 Chestnut Street.
(Bonds.)
- Tatnall, Edward C., Haverford, Pa. 720 Arcade
Building, Philadelphia.
- Thatcher, Ralph Ledyard, 106 West Johnson
Street, Philadelphia. 308 Bourse Building.
- Thomas, Frederick Throckmorton, 41 West
Upsal Street, Philadelphia. 119 South
Fourth Street.
- Tiers, Charles S., 35 West Walnut Lane, Phila-
delphia. 517 Chestnut Street.
- Wattles, William Prime, Model Farm, Penrose
Ferry Road, Philadelphia. Bell Telephone
Company.

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Hiram Miller.
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